



RUNIC AND HEROIC POEMS  
OF THE OLD TEUTONIC PEOPLES



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edited by

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## PREFACE

IN preparing this edition I have set before myself a threefold aim; in the first place, to supply a sound, conservative text with all the necessary apparatus, prolegomena, translation, bibliography and notes both critical and exegetical; in the second, to make use of the archæological method which Professor Ridgeway has applied so brilliantly to the study of the Homeric poems; and in the third, to emphasise the essential unity of the old Teutonic languages in 'matter' as in poetic diction. How far it has been accomplished I cannot say: I can at least plead with Marryat's nurse in *Mr Midshipman Easy* that my book is 'such a little one.'

It cannot be claimed that the Runic poems are of any great literary value; they are exactly parallel, indeed, to the old nursery rhyme:

'A was an Archer who shot at a frog;  
B was a Butcher who had a big dog'

But they are of certain interest to the student of social history and of supreme importance in the early history of the English language, a fact most unfortunately neglected in two of the most recent and otherwise the best of English historical grammars.

The Anglo-Saxon poem last appeared in England in 1840; the Norwegian is only available in Vigfússon and

Powell's *Icelandic Prose Reader* and *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*; the Icelandic has never before been published in this country.

The second part of this work contains the extant fragments of Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry outside *Beowulf* and *Widsith*, which have been so admirably treated by Dr Chambers (Cambridge, 1912 and 1914). *Finn* has, indeed, been edited by Dr Chambers as an appendix to *Beowulf*; but my notes were already complete when *Beowulf* appeared, and as I differ from him on various points—so much the worse for me in all probability—I have ventured to include it. It has been a labour of love: for *Finn*, mutilated and corrupt, is yet the fine flower of Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry. Full of rapid transitions and real poetic glow, the fight in Finn's beleaguered hall, lighted by the flash of swords and echoing with the din of combat, is one of the most vivid battle-pieces in any language—a theme too often worn threadbare by dull mechanical prentice-work in later Anglo-Saxon poetry, when versifying the scriptures became a devastating industry and the school of Cynewulf anticipated by some eight centuries the school of Boyd.

*Waldhere* has not been edited in English since the *editio princeps* of 1860, and Dr W. W. Lawrence's treatment of *Deor* is not very accessible in Volume IX. of the American journal *Modern Philology*.

The Old High German *Hildebrand* has never before been edited in English, and I must apologise to experts for my temerity. It is primarily intended for students of Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse; but it may, I hope, be useful to neophytes in German too.

It is now my pleasant duty to thank my many friends in Cambridge. I have received encouragement and help of the

most substantial kind from the Master, President, Librarian and Fellows of my own College; from the Disney Professor of Archaeology and the Schröder Professor of German; from Miss A. C. Pauca, of Newnham College, Mr E. C. Quiggin, of Gonville and Caius College, and Mr E. H. Minns, of Pembroke College. My friends and fellow students, Miss N. Kershaw, of St Andrews, and Mr W. F. W. Mortlock, Scholar of Trinity College, have read part of the MS. From the staff of the University Library and of the University Press I have received unfailing courtesy, however much I have tested their patience. But most of all I have to thank Mr H. M. Chadwick, Bosworth and Elrington Professor of Anglo-Saxon, who has rescued me from countless pits which I had dugged for myself. Anyone who has had the good fortune to work with him will appreciate my debt, no one else can estimate it. If this volume does anything to lighten the burdens which he has piled upon himself, I shall not feel that I have toiled in vain.

B. D.

25 DREXWICK SQUARE, W.C.

*October 15th, 1915.*



## ABBREVIATIONS

- Aarb. f. n. O.* Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. Kjøbenhavn, 1866-.
- Anglia.* Zeitschrift für englische Philologie. Halle, 1878-.
- Archiv f. n. S.* Herrigs Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen. Braunschweig, 1846-.
- Arkiv f. n. F.* Arkiv för nordisk Filologi. Christiania, 1883-8; Lund, 1889-.
- B. B.* Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik hrsg. v. M. Trautmann. Bonn, 1898-.
- E. St.* Englische Studien. Heilbronn, 1877-89; Leipzig, 1890-.
- Germ.* Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift für deutsche Altertumskunde. Stuttgart, 1856-8, Wien, 1859-1892.
- M. G. H.* Monumenta Germaniae Historica edidit G. H. Pertz; Scriptorum Tomi xxix. Hannoverae, 1826-.
- M. L. N.* Modern Language Notes. Baltimore, 1886-.
- M. L. R.* The Modern Language Review. Cambridge, 1906-.
- Mod. Phil.* Modern Philology. Chicago, 1903-.
- P. B. B.* Paul und Braunes Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur. Halle, 1874-.
- P. G. (1), (2).* Pauls Grundriss der Germanische Philologie. Strassburg, 1891-3, 1896-1909.
- P. M. L. A.* Publications of the Modern Language Association of America. Baltimore, 1889-.
- Tidskrift.* Tidskrift for Philologie og Pædagogik. Kjøbenhavn, 1860-.
- Z. f. d. A.* Haupts Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum. Leipzig, 1841-53, Berlin, 1856-.
- Z. f. d. Ph.* Zachers Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie. Halle, 1869-1908; Stuttgart, 1909-.

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# THE RUNIC POEMS

*Building the Runic rhyme, thy fancy roves*

SOUTHEY



## INTRODUCTION

### THE RUNIC ALPHABET

The origin of the Runic alphabet, the native script of the Teutonic peoples, is still a matter of dispute. Isaac Taylor derived it from a Thracian Greek alphabet, Wimmer of Copenhagen from the Latin alphabet; but each of these theories is open to grave objections, and it is perhaps less dangerous to conclude with von Friesen of Upsala that it was taken from a mixture of the two. It is sufficient here to mention that it must have been known to all the Teutonic peoples and that the earliest records go back at least to the fourth century. It was certainly known by the Goths before their conversion; for Wulfila took several of its characters for his Gothic alphabet, and two inscriptions (Pietroassa in Wallachia and Kovel in Volhynia) have been found in lands occupied by the Goths in this period.

In its original form the Runic alphabet consisted of 24 letters, which from the absence of curved or horizontal lines were especially adapted for carving on wood. Testimony is borne by Venantius Fortunatus, whose lines

*Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis  
Quodque papyrus agit, virgula plana valet*

contain the earliest literary reference to the Runic character; by the Icelandic sagas and by the Anglo-Saxon poem known as the Husband's Message; but from the nature of the case the lance-shaft from Kragehul (Fyn) is almost a solitary

survivor of such inscriptions. The alphabet was divided into three sets later styled in Icelandic *Freys ætt*, *Hagals ætt*, *Týs ætt*, from their initial letters F, H, T. These names were understood as "Frey's family," etc.; but tripartite division certainly goes back to the original alphabet—it is found on the sixth century bracteate from Vadstena, Sweden—and it is more probable that *ætt* is derived from *átta*, "eight," and so originally meant "octave." Each letter, moreover, occupied a definite position; for in Codex Sangallensis 270 are to be found several varieties of Runic cypher—*Isruna*, *Lagoruna*, *Hahalaruna*, *Stofruna*—the solution of which demands a knowledge of the exact position of each letter in the alphabet. Thus in the Latin *Corui*, the example given, the sixth letter of the first series is C, the eighth of the third O, the fifth of the first R, the second of the first U, the third of the second I<sup>1</sup>. A cypher similar in type to the *Hahalaruna* of the St Gall ms., but adapted to the Scandinavian alphabet of the Viking Age, is to be found in the grave-chamber at Maeshowe (Orkney), and there are traces of similar characters, now for the most part illegible, in Hackness Church near Scarborough.

Among the earliest inscriptions from the North of Europe are those found in the bog-deposits of Nydam and Torsbjærg in Slesvig, Vi and Kragehul in Fyn, etc., which range in date from the third or fourth to the sixth century. They are written in a language which may be regarded as the common ancestor of English and Scandinavian; it still preserves the full inflections and is thus more primitive than the Gothic of Wulfila. The contemporary inscription from the Golden Horn of Gallehus (Jutland) may be quoted as an illustration, *Ek Hlewastiz Holtingaz horna tawido*. (I Hlewastiz Holtingaz made the horn.)

<sup>1</sup> These cryptograms are possibly to be attributed to Hrabanus Maurus, Abbot of Fulda (822-856), who is known to have been interested in the Runic alphabet; cf. the *Abecedarium Nordmannicum*, p. 34 and his treatise *De Inventione Linguarum* (Migne cxi. 1582). *Coruus* is the Latin equivalent of Hraban (ON. *Hrafn*) and medieval scholars were fond of Latinizing their Teutonic names, e.g. Hrotsvith (*Clamor validus*), Aldhelm (*Vetus galea*).

To the same period belong a brooch found at Charnay in Burgundy, and probably also an inscribed spear-head from Müncheberg (Brandenburg), together with two or three smaller objects found in the north of Germany. In Germany, however, inscriptions of this character are quite rare and mostly unintelligible, the latest belonging probably to the eighth century.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the alphabet was introduced into England by the Saxon invaders in the fifth century, though the inscriptions dating from the first two centuries after the invasion are very few and fragmentary. Among them we may especially note those on a gold coin of unknown provenance in imitation of a *solidus* of Honorius and a scabbard-mount from Chessell Down in Wight. These are connected by the forms of the letters with inscribed objects from Kragehul and Lindholm (Skåne), which date in all probability from the early part of the sixth century, though the English inscriptions may be somewhat later. Runic legends also occur on a number of silver coins, some of them bearing the names *Æþil(i)ræd* (doubtless the Mercian king Aethelred, 675-704), or *Pada*, identified by some with Peada, brother of Aethelred, by others, and more probably, with his father Penda (d. 655). Runes are also found on a number of other small objects of metal or bone, the most interesting of which is the Franks Casket, generally believed to date from about 700.

The gradual disuse of the Runic alphabet is well illustrated by coins of the eighth and ninth centuries. The last king whose name appears in Runic characters is Beonna of East Anglia (c. 750), and even on this coin a Roman O is found. On coins of subsequent kings we only meet with an occasional Runic letter, usually L. In the names of moneyers, however, the Runic letters seem to have persisted somewhat longer; for there are a number of coins issued by Eanred of Northumbria (809-841?), on which two of his moneyers signed their names in Runic characters.

Of memorial stones there are in existence nearly a



score (principally in the North of England) bearing inscriptions in the English Runic character. The most notable of these are the elaborately carved crosses at Ruthwell (Dumfries)—with verses abridged from the *Dream of the Cross*—and Bewcastle (Cumberland), the grave slab with inscriptions both in Roman uncials and Runic characters from Falstone (Northumberland), and the three stones from Thornhill (Yorks.). Cf. Thornhill III. *Gilswiþ arærde æfter Berhtswiþe becuon on bergi. Gebiddaþ þær saule.* (Gilswith erected to the memory of Berhtswith a monument on the tomb. Pray for her soul.) The earliest date probably from the seventh century; while the latest contain forms which point to about the middle of the ninth. There seems no reason, however, for supposing that for this purpose the English Runic alphabet remained longer in use than for coins. At all events there is no evidence that it survived the great Danish invasion of 866, which swept away the upper classes in the greater part of Northern England. After this time we find only MS. Runic alphabets, doubtless preserved as antiquarian curiosities, except for the letters *wyn* and *þorn*, which had been adopted into the Anglo-Saxon book-hand, and *eðel*, *dæg* and *man*, which were occasionally used as shorthand in the MSS.

From the sixth century, however, the alphabet had developed on totally different lines in Scandinavia and England. To the original 24 letters the English eventually added six, *æsc*, *ac*, *yr*, *ear*, *calc*, *gar*, if not a seventh *ior*. The Scandinavian alphabet, on the other hand, continually reduced the number of letters, until by the ninth century no more than sixteen were left. How incapable they were of representing the sounds of the language can be seen from the greater Jællinge stone set up by Harold Bluetooth, king of Denmark (c. 940–986):

*Haraltr kunukR baþ kaurua kubl þansi aft Kurm faþur sin auk aft þaurui muþur sina, sa Haraltr ias sgr uan Tanmaurk ala auk Nuruiak auk Tani karþa kristna.*

(King Harold ordered this monument to be made to the

memory of Gorm his father and Thyre his mother, that Harold who conquered all Denmark and Norway and christianised the Danes.)

From the beginning of the eleventh century, however, the alphabet was supplemented by the so-called "dotted runes" (*stunginn k, i, t, b = g, e, d, p*).

The later Runic alphabet was known in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, the Faroes, the Orkneys, Man and England, in every part of the Scandinavian world; even in the South of Russia an inscription has been found. In Denmark there are something less than 200 inscriptions, few of which are later than 1150; in Sweden there are nearer 2000, some of which can scarcely be earlier than the fifteenth century. Scandinavian also in language and in character are the inscriptions from the Orkneys and Man. In England, too, there are a few relics of the Danish conquest, such as the sculptured stone in the library at St Paul's (c. 1030) and the *porfastr* comb from Lincoln in the British Museum<sup>1</sup>.

In Norway and Iceland, however, the Runic alphabet is never found on monumental stones of the Viking Age, though it was used commonly enough for other purposes. The later Norwegian inscriptions date from the period 1050-1350, the Icelandic are not earlier than the thirteenth century. Generally speaking we may say that the Runic alphabet, always connected more or less with magical practices, fell under the suspicion of witchcraft in the Scandinavian countries and perished in the great outburst of superstitious terror which followed the establishment of the reformed religion, though there is some little evidence to show that in Sweden it lingered on into the nineteenth century<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Bridekirk font (Cumberland) bears a twelfth century English inscription in the Saxon script. It is a copy of the Runic inscription of the same name.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON RUNIC POEM.

The Anglo-Saxon Runic Poem is taken from the Cottonian MS. Otho B x, which perished in the fire of 1731. It had, however, been printed by Hickes in his *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*, i. 135 (London, 1705), from which the present text is derived. It consists of short stanzas, 29 in all, of two to five lines each, at the beginning of which stand the Runic characters described, preceded by their equivalents in ordinary script and followed by their names. It has been suggested, however, that in Otho B x, as in the Norwegian poems, the Runic characters alone were found, the names being added from some other MSS. At any rate Hempl, *Mod. Phil.* i. 135 ff., has shown that the variant runes, etc., were taken from Domitian A ix, and some such theory is needed to account for the frequent discrepancy between the stanzas and the names which they describe. This may be due in part to the lateness of the MS., which from linguistic criteria can scarcely have been earlier than the eleventh century, e.g. v. 37, *underwreþyð* for *-od* (*-ed*), and vv. 32, 91, *ðon*, *ðonn* for *ðonne*. The poem must, however, be far earlier, pre-Alfredian at least (with traces perhaps of an original from which the Scandinavian poems are likewise derived); for there is not a single occurrence of the definite article, *ðone* in v. 70 being demonstrative. The versification is moreover quite correct. Cf. Brandl, *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*, II. 964.

## THE NORWEGIAN RUNIC POEM.

The Norwegian Runic poem was first printed (in Runic characters) by Olaus Wormius, *Danica Literatura Antiquissima*, p. 105 (Amsterdam, 1636), from a law MS. in

*litteras solutorias, de qualibus fabulae ferunt*, concealed about his person. These *litterae solutoriae* are doubtless to be compared with *Hávamál*, c. :

þat kannk et fjórþa      ef mér fyrþar bera  
                                  þond at boglimum  
 Svá ek gel      at ek ganga má  
                                  sprettr af fótum fjóturr  
                                  en af höndum haf.

the University Library at Copenhagen, which perished in the fire of 1728. This version was used by Vigfússon and Powell in their *Icelandic Prose Reader* (Oxford, 1879) and *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* (Oxford, 1883), where the textual difficulties are dealt with in a very arbitrary fashion.

The MSS. had, however, been copied later in the seventeenth century by Arni Magnússon and Jón Eggertson, whose transcripts, far more accurate than Worm's, exist at Copenhagen and Stockholm. It was on these that Kålund based his text in the first critical edition, *Smástykker* (København, 1884-91), pp. 1 ff., 100 ff., in which are incorporated valuable suggestions by Sophus Bugge and B. M. Ólsen. Kålund added the names of the Runic letters, but printed the texts in their original orthography. In this edition, however, it has been thought more satisfactory to adopt the normalised Old Norwegian spelling used in the German translation of Wimmer's great work, *Die Runenschrift*, pp. 273-80 (Berlin, 1887).

The poem, which has certain affinities to the Anglo-Saxon, is ascribed to a Norwegian author of the end of the thirteenth century; *reið* and *rossom* alliterate, which would be impossible with the Icelandic forms *reið* and *hrossum*. It is composed in six-syllabled couplets, each of which contains two semi-detached statements of a gnomic character; the first line, which has two alliterating words, is connected by end-rhyme (except in the case of 15) and enjambement with the second which has none.

### THE ICELANDIC RUNIC POEM.

The Icelandic Runic Poem, which is supposed to date from the fifteenth century, is somewhat more elaborate than its Norwegian prototype. It consists of sixteen short stanzas dealing in succession with the letter names of the Scandinavian Runic alphabet. In each of these stanzas are contained three *kenningar*—the elaborate periphrases which bulked so large in the technique of the Icelandic *skál* poems. The first and second lines are connected

alliteration, the third has two alliterating syllables of its own.

The Icelandic Runic alphabet contained several more letters at this time; but only the sixteen current in the Viking Age are treated here. This is perhaps natural if the poem is derived from a much earlier original, though it does not seem that the later dotted U, K, I, T, B, introduced to represent O, G, E, D, P (with the possible exception of P, *plastr*), had names of their own. They were simply called *stunginn Íss*, *stunginn Týr*, etc.—dotted I, dotted T, etc.

The poem is taken from four MSS. in the Arnamagnaean Library at Copenhagen.

1. AM. 687, 4to, parchment of the fifteenth century and containing the Runic characters, but not the names.
2. AM. 461, 12mo, parchment of the sixteenth century, with names only.
3. AM. 749, 4to, paper of the seventeenth century, with names and letters in alphabetical order, followed by "dotted runes."
4. AM. 413, folio, pp. 130–5, 140 ff., from parchments of the sixteenth century copied in Jón Ólafsson of Grunnavík's MS. *Runologia* (1732–52),
  - (a) with names and letters in alphabetical order,
  - (b) with names and letters in Runic order except that *lōgr* precedes *maðr*.

Cf. Kålund, *Småstykker*, pp. 16 ff.; Wimmer, *Die Runen-schrift*, pp. 281 ff.

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# THE ANGLO-SAXON RUNIC POEM

- 1 Feoh byþ frofur      fira gehwylcum;  
     sceal ðeah manna gehwylc      miclun hyt dælan  
     gif he wile for drihtne      domes hleotan.
- 4 Ur byþ anmod      ond oferhyrned,  
     felaþrecne deor,      feohteþ mid hornum  
     mære morstapa;      þæt is modig wuht.
- 7 Ðorn byþ ðearle scearp;      ðegna gehwylcum  
     anfeng ys yfyl,      ungemetum reþe  
     manna gehwylcum,      ðe him mid restedð.
- 10 Os byþ ordfruma      ælcra spræce,  
     wisdomes wrapu      ond witenas frofur  
     and eorla gehwam      eadnys ond tohiht.

1. *Feoh*. Cf. AS. *fech*, Gothic *fe* from Salzburg Codex 140, a late copy of a Northumbrian text which there is some evidence for connecting with Alcuin. Cf. Chadwick, *Studies in Old English* (Camb. Phil. Soc. 1899, p. 117). Cf. Wimmer, *die Runenschrift*, p. 85.

4. *Ur* (Salz. AS. *ur*, Goth. *uraz*). Cf. ON. *úr*, OHG. *urohso*; *bos taurus primigenius*, the aurochs or buffalo, the gigantic wild ox described by Caesar, *B.G.* vi. 28, as inhabiting the Hercynian forest:

*Tertium est genus eorum qui uri appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, specie et colore et figura tauri. Magna vis eorum est et magna velocitas, neque homini neque feræ quam conspexerunt parant.... Amplitudo cornuum et figura et species multum a nostrorum boum differt.*

It is to be distinguished from the bison (e.g. Seneca, *Phædra*, v. 68;

*Tibi dant variæ pectora tigres,*

*Tibi villosi terga bisontes,*

*Latibus feri cornibus uri,*

and Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* viii. 15) with which it was confused in medieval Germany, cf. Albertus Magnus, *De Animalibus*, xxxii. 2.

"Its remains occur abundantly in the later Pliocene deposits of Britain, those from the brick-earths of Ilford, in Essex, being remarkable for their fine state of preservation and showing the enormous dimensions attained by this magnificent animal" (Lydekker, *Wild Oxen*, p. 11, London, 1898). In Western Europe, however, it was still found in the Middle Ages; in the sixth century it was hunted in the Vosges (Gregory of Tours, x. 10, *Venantius Fortunatus, Misc.* vii. 4. 19; cf. *Nibelungenlied*, str. 880), and doubtless in other thickly wooded regions, but was extinct by the end of the period. In Poland alone it persisted somewhat longer in the forest of Jakozowska (described and illustrated by von Herberstein, *Rerum Moscovitarum Commentarii*, Antwerp, 1557), where the last was killed in 1627. Cf. Lydekker, *The Ox and its Kindred*, pp. 37-67, pl. ii. iii. (London, 1912).

The horns of the aurochs, occasionally 6½ feet in length with a capacity of well nigh a gallon, were much prized as drinking vessels in medieval Europe, cf. Egilssaga, c. xlv. 3, Saxo, *Bk vi.* (Holder, p. 168); and the poet, who is scarcely likely to have seen an aurochs in the flesh, may have used one brought to England from the continent.

# THE ANGLO-SAXON RUNIC POEM

- F. (wealth) is a comfort to all men; yet must every man bestow it freely, if he wish to gain honour in the sight of the Lord.
- U. (the aurochs) is proud and has great horns; it is a very savage beast and fights with its horns; a great ranger of the moors, it is a creature of mettle.
- Þ. (the thorn) is exceedingly sharp, an evil thing for any knight to touch, uncommonly severe on all who sit among them.
- O. ( ? ) is the source of all language, a pillar of wisdom and a comfort to wise men, a blessing and a joy to every knight.

Hence *oferhyrnæd*, "with great horns," *ofer* being intensive as in vv. 29, 71, *oferceald*, *oferleof*.

• F., *born*, so in all AS. Runic alphabets and in most of the OHG. lopted into last trace

•, a giant), with each

10. Os (Salzb. AS *os*) < \**ansuz*, a god (cf. Jordanes, c. xiii., *Gothi pro-*

Uthin, and it is just possible that this stanza refers to some such episode as that described in *Gylfaginning*, c. ix. : *þá er þeir gengu með sævarströndu Þorssynir (Óðinn, Vili and Vé), fundu þeir tré tvau ok tóku upp tréin ok*

- 13 Rad byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum  
sefte ond swiþhwæt, ðamðe sitteþ on ufan  
meare mægenheardum ofer milpaþas.
- 16 Cen byþ cwicera gehwam, cup on fyre  
blac ond beorhtlic, byrneþ oftust  
ðær hi æþelingas inne restap.
- 19 Gyfu gumena byþ gleng and herenys,  
wraþu and wyrþsype and wræcna gehwam  
ar and ætwist, ðe byþ op̃ra leas.
- 22 Wenne bruceþ, ðe can weana lyt  
sares and sorge and him sylfa hæfþ  
blæd and blysse and eac byrga geniht.
- 25 Hægl byþ hwitust corna; hwyrft hit of heofones lyfte,  
wealcaþ hit windes scura; weorþeþ hit to wætere  
syððan.
- 27 Nyd byþ nearu on breostan; weorþeþ hi þeah oft  
niþa bearnum  
to helpe and to hæle gehwæpre, gif hi his  
hlystaþ æror.
- 29 Is byþ oferceald, ungemetum slidor,  
glisnaþ glæshluttur gimumm gelicust,  
flor forste geworuht, fæger ansyne.

22. Hickes, *wen ne*.31. *geworult*.

13. *Rad* (Salz. AS. *rada*, Goth. *reda*), as in other alphabets. It is most satisfactory on the whole to take *rad* as "riding," cf. *ræið*, *reið* of the Norwegian and Icelandic poems.

"Riding seems an easy thing to every warrior while he is indoors, and a very courageous thing to him who traverses the high-roads on the back of a stout horse," though it is doubtful whether *byþ* can mean "seems," and neither *hwæt* nor any of its compounds are used of things.

Professor Chadwick has, however, suggested to me that the proper name of this letter is *rada* of the Salzburg Codex, corresponding to the ON. *reiði*, "tackle (of a ship)," "harness," hence "equipment" generally. Here it would be used in a double sense, in the first half as "furniture" (cf. ON. *reiðustól*, "easy-chair," AS. *rædesceamu*), in the second as "harness."

16. *Cen* (Salzburg AS. *cen*, Goth. *chozma*?) found only as the name of the Runic letter C. Cf. OHG. *kien*, *kēn*; pinus, fax, taeda, "resinous pine-wood," hence "torch." Like the ON. K (*kaun*), it is descended from the K (<) of the earliest inscriptions. From the sixth century, at least, English and Scandinavian developed on independent lines, the point of divergence being marked by the lance-shaft from Kragehul (Fyn) and the snake from Lindholm (Skåne), which has the same intermediate form of K (Λ) as the earliest of English inscriptions, the SKANOMODU coin and the scabbard-mount from Chessell Down. But in AS. *c* and *g* became palatal before front vowels, and the original letters were used for this sound, new

- R. ( ? ) seems easy to every warrior while he is indoors and very courageous to him who traverses the high-roads on the back of a stout horse.
- D. (the torch) is known to every living man by its pale, bright flame; it always burns where princes sit within.
- G. (generosity) brings credit and honour, which support one's dignity; it furnishes help and subsistence to all broken men who are devoid of aught else.
- W. (bliss) he enjoys who knows not suffering, sorrow nor anxiety, and has prosperity and happiness and a good enough house.
- H. (hail) is the whitest of grain; it is whirled from the vault of heaven and is tossed about by gusts of wind and then it melts into water.
- N. (trouble) is oppressive to the heart; yet often it proves a source of help and salvation to the children of men, to everyone who heeds it betimes.
- I. (ice) is very cold and immeasurably slippery; it glistens as clear as glass and most like to gems; it is a floor wrought by the frost, fair to look upon.

characters, *eale* and *gar*, being invented to express the guttural sounds. These later characters do not occur on the Thames scramasax or in any of the few inscriptions from the South of England, so it may be inferred that they were peculiar to Northumbria.

*eale* does not actually occur in Hicces, but is taken from Domit. A. ix. and Galba A. ii.

19. *Gyfu* (Salzbg. AS. *geofu*, Goth. *geuwa*), *gumena*, abstract, "generosity."

20. *scara* (Salzbg. AS. *scara*, Goth. *scara*), *scara*, abstract, "scurious."

25. *scara* (Salzbg. AS. *scara*, Goth. *scara*). Cf. *Hagal* in the Norwegian and Icelandic poems. The first two Runic characters in Hicces are taken from Domit. A. ix., the third alone belongs to the poem; cf. Hempl. *Mod. Phil.* i. 13.

26. *scara* (Salzbg. AS. *scara*, Goth. *scara*), *scara*, abstract, "scurious." Cf. *scara* (Salzbg. AS. *scara*, Goth. *scara*), *scara*, abstract, "scurious." Cf. *scara* (Salzbg. AS. *scara*, Goth. *scara*), *scara*, abstract, "scurious."

27. *Nyd* (Salzbg. AS. *nard*, Goth. *noct*?). Cf. Scandinavian poems and Elene, v. 1260: *N gefera nearuorge dreak enge tune*.

- 32 Ger byþ gumena hiht,      ðonne God læteþ,  
 halig heofones cyning,      hrusan syllan  
 beorhte bleða      beornum ond ðearfum.
- 35 Eoh byþ utan      unsmeþe treow,  
 heard hrusan fæst,      hyrde fyres,  
 wyrtrumun underwreþyd,      wyn on eþle.
- 38 Peorð byþ symble      plega and hlehter  
 wlancum [on middum],      ðar wigan sittap  
 on beorsele      bliþe ætsomne.
- 41 Eolh-secg eard hæfþ      oftust on fenne  
 wexeð on wature,      wundaþ grimme,  
 blode breneð      beorna gehwylcne  
 ðe him ænigne      onfeng gedep.
- 45 Sigel semannum      symble biþ on hihte,  
 ðonne hi hine feriaþ      ofer fises beþ,  
 oþ hi brimhengest      bringeþ to lande.

32. H. ðon.      37. H. wýnan on eþle.      39. on middum supplied by Grein.      41. H. eolhz seccard.

32. Ger (Salz. OE. *gaer*, Goth. *gaar*) = summer.

*Gear* originally meant the warm part of the year (cf. Russian *ярь*, "spring-corn"), parallel to *winter*; this meaning is occasionally found in AS., e.g. *Beowulf*, v. 1134. Then both *gear* and *winter* were used for the whole year, though at a later time *winter* was restricted to its original significance.

In Scandinavian *ár* came to denote the "products of the summer," hence "plenty, abundance," e.g. *tíl árs ok friðar*, "for peace and plenty."

In the older alphabet the letter stood for J; but the initial *j*, falling together with palatal *g* in AS., is almost invariably represented by the *gyfu* letter in inscriptions. Cf., however, v. 87, *far*.

35. *Eoh*: except in Runic alphabets this word is written *iw*, *se hearda iw* of Riddle *ix*. 9; but cf. OHG. *iha* beside *ica*. The original form may have been \**iuriz*. Hicke gives the value as *eo*, doubtless taken from Domit. A. ix. The value of the letter in the original alphabet is quite unknown; but the Salzburg Codex has *ih* with the values *i* and *h*, and this agrees with the only intelligible inscriptions in England in which the letter occurs, viz. Dover: *Gislheard* (value *i*); Ruthwell: *Almehttig* (value *h*); Thornhill II: *Eateinne* for *Eadþegne* (value *i*).

*Eoh* survived as *yogh*, *yok*, etc., the name of the 3 letter in Middle English. Cf. A. C. Paues, *M. L. R.* vi. 44 ff.

38. *Peorð* (Salzb. AS. *peord*, Goth. *pertra*). *P* was a rare sound in the parent language. It is absent from the earliest Northern Inscriptions, and in the alphabet from the Vadstena bracteate is represented by *B*. The brooch from Charnay, Burgundy, has in this place a letter much resembling the modern *W*, and in England it is found only in ms. lists of runic characters and on coins (e.g. *Pada*, *Epa*), never in inscriptions.

*Peorð* is never found save as the name of the letter *P*, and no stress can be laid on any of the suggested meanings. Leo, *As. Glossar*. Halle, 1877,

- J. (summer) is a joy to men, when God, the holy King of Heaven, suffers the earth to bring forth shining fruits for rich and poor alike.
- Y. (the yew) is a tree with rough bark, hard and fast in the earth, supported by its roots, a guardian of flame and a joy upon an estate.
- P. (the chessman?) is a source of recreation and amusement to the great, where warriors sit blithely together in the banqueting-hall.
- Z. (the ?-sedge) is mostly to be found in a marsh; it grows in the water and makes a ghastly wound, covering with blood every warrior who touches it.
- S. (the sun) is ever a joy to seafarers (or, in the hopes of seafarers) when they journey away over the fishes' bath, until the courser of the deep bears them to land.

compares Slav. *puda*=volva, W. Grimm the Icelandic *peð*, "a pawn in chess." This latter suggestion is not regarded with much favour by

*Sc. f. p. l. u. n. s. i. l. l. a. u. a. l. s. u.*

*papyrus*=papyrus.

Cf. *Epinal-Erfurt* 795

by a passage in W  
cross of the Lord

(*Anglo-Saxon* 2, 3)

cf. *hine*, for *heonan*, hence, away; cf. Bede's Death Song, v. 1 *Ær his himlangæ*. For the intrans. use of *ferian*, cf. Maldon, v. 179, etc.

- 48 Tir biþ tacna sum,      healdeð trywa wel  
     wiþ æþelingas;      a biþ on færylde  
     ofer nihta genipu,      næfre swiceþ.
- 51 Beorc byþ bleða leas,      bereþ efne swa ðeah  
     tanas butan tudder,      biþ on telgum wlitig,  
     heah on helme      hrysted fægere,  
     geloden leafum,      lyfte getenge.
- 55 Eþ byþ for eorlum      æþelinga wyn,  
     hors hofum wlanc,      ðær him hæleþ ymb[e] ,  
     welege on wicgum      wrixlaþ spræce  
     and biþ unstyllum      æfre frofur.
- 59 Man byþ on myrgþe      his magan leof:  
     sceal þeah anra gehwyle      oðrum swican,  
     forðam drihten wyle      dome sine  
     þæt earme flæsc      eorþan betæcan.
- 63 Lagu byþ leodum      langsum gefuht,  
     gif hi sculun neþan      on nacan tealtum  
     and hi sæyþa      swyþe bregaþ  
     and se brimhengest      bridles ne gym[eð].

53. H. *þeah*.56. H. *ymb*.59. H. *deg* inserted above *man*.60. H. *oðrum*.64. H. *neþun*.66. H. *gym*.48. Tir (Salzb. AS. *Ti*. Goth. *Tyz*).

There can be no doubt that the original name of this letter was *Ti* (*Tiw*) from \**Tiwaz*, cf. ON. *Týr*, pl. *tívar*. This word appears in glosses, e.g. Epinal-Erfurt, 663, Corpus, 1293, *Mars*, *Martis*: *Tiig*, and most of the Teutonic peoples use it as a translation of *Martis*, in the third day of the week. It is natural therefore to suppose that *Tir* is a misreading for *Tiw*. If *tacna sum*=star, one would expect it to be the planet Mars  $\delta$ ; but the description of the poem is appropriate rather to "a circumpolar constellation" (Botkine). Possibly the poet had in his mind a word different from the original name of the letter.

Cf. ON. *týri* (?): *lumen* (Egilsson, *Lexicon Poet.* s.v.). E.g. Leifðarvísan, v. 14, *harri heims týriss*; "King of the light of the world."

51. *Beorc* (Salz. AS. *berc*, Goth. *bercna*; cf. ON. *bjarkan*). The customary meaning "birch" is here unsuitable; but according to the glossaries it can mean "poplar" too,

e.g. Epinal-Erfurt, 792, *populus*: *birciae*.

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*Anecdota Oxon.*, 56, 364, 365, *byric*: *populus*, *betula*.

*byþ bleða leas*. Doubtless popular science. Cf. Evelyn, *Silva* (London, 1908), i. 128: "I begin the second class with the poplar, of which there are several kinds; white, black, etc., which in Candy 'tis reported bears seeds." It is a fact, however, that poplars are almost always grown from slips or suckers. For instance, Mr H. J. Elwes declares that he has never found in England a poplar grown from seed either naturally or by nurserymen, that

- T. ( ? ) is a (guiding) star; well does it keep faith with princes; it is ever on its course over the mists of night and never fails.
- B. (the poplar) bears no fruit; yet without seed it brings forth suckers, for it is generated from its leaves. Splendid are its branches and gloriously adorned its lofty crown which reaches to the skies.
- E. (the horse) is a joy to princes in the presence of warriors, a steed in the pride of its hoofs, when rich men on horseback bandy words about it; and it is ever a source of comfort to the restless.
- M. the joyous (man) is dear to his kinsmen; yet every man is doomed to fail his fellow, since the Lord by his decree will commit the vile carrion to the earth.
- L. (the ocean) seems interminable to men, if they venture on the rolling bark and the waves of the sea terrify them and the courser of the deep heed not its bridle.

moreover no good description or illustration of the germination of poplars seems to have been published in England before that of Miss F. Woolward in 1907; cf. Elwes and Henry, *The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. vii. pp. 1770 ff (Edinburgh, 1913).

The grey poplar (*populus canescens*), indigenous to England and Western Europe, is a large tree attaining 100 ft or more in height (*lyfte getenige*) and 15 ft in girth.

Lat. *canus*, Goth. *gathigatundi*, Lat. *canus*.

43. *lyge*, Goth. *laas* )

The same meaning is found in the Runic passages of *Cynwulf*, *Crist*, 7. 607, *Elene*, v. 1268, *Fates of the Apostles*, II. v. 7.

as *gym*(eð). Hiccup, *negym*, the last two letters being doubtless illegible in the ms



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       and biþ unstyllum      æfre frofur.
- 59 Man byþ on myrgþe      his magan leof:  
       sceal þeah anra gehwylc      oðrum swican,  
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moreover no good description or illustration of the germination of poplars seems

to be given in the *Runic Poem*. The *Runic Poem* is a collection of poems in the Old English language, written in the Runic alphabet. The poems are arranged in the order of the alphabet, and each poem is headed by a letter of the alphabet. The poems are of various lengths and deal with a wide range of subjects, including nature, history, and mythology. The *Runic Poem* is a valuable source of information about the Old English language and the culture of the Anglo-Saxons.

Journal, A. 12. 61, v. 74, Dag.

The Runic character for M is used fairly often in the *Lindisfarne Gospels* and the *Ritvale of Durham*, once too in the preface to the *Rushworth Gospels*, *Farm for Farman* (e.g. *Surtees Society*, Stevenson, *Ritvale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis*, 1910; Stevenson and Waddington, *The Runic Poem*, 1910).

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as *ne gym[ed]*. *hucce*, *negym*, the last two letters being doubtless illegible in the MS.

- 67 Ing wæs ærest mid East-Denum  
 gesewen secgun, of he siððan est  
 ofer wæg gewat; wæn æfter ran;  
 ðus Heardingas ðone hæle nemdun.
- 71 Eþel byþ oferleof æghwylcum men,  
 gif he mot ðær rihtes and gerysena on  
 brucan on bolde bleadum oftast.
- 74 Dæg byþ drihtnes sond, deore mannum,  
 mære metodes leoht, myrgþ and tohiht  
 eadgum and earmum, eallum brice.
- 77 Ac byþ on eorþan elda bearnum  
 flæscas fodor, fereþ gelome  
 ofer ganotes bæþ; garsecg fandap  
 hwæper ac hæbbe æpele treowe.

73. H. blode.

74. H. mann inserted above *dæg*.

67. Ing (Salzb. AS. Ing, Goth. Enguz), the letter for *ng* in the original alphabet; occasionally it is used for *ing*, e.g. *Birzngu* on the stone from Opedal, Norway; Ing is doubtless the eponym of the Ingwine, a name applied to the Danes in *Beowulf*, vv. 1044, 1319, where Hrothgar is styled *eodor Ingwina*, *frea Ingwina*.

The earliest reference to Ing is to be found in the *Ingaevones* of Tacitus, c. II., and Pliny, whom Professor Chadwick (*Origin of the English Nation*, pp. 207 ff.) has shown there is some reason for identifying with the confederation of Baltic tribes who worshipped Nerthus, *id est Terra Mater*, on an island in the ocean, perhaps the Danish isle of Sjælland. But in later times the name is almost exclusively confined to Sweden; e.g. Arngrim Jónsson's epitome of the *Skiöldunga saga* (Olrik, *Aarb.f.n.O.*, 1894, p. 105): *tradunt Odinum...Daniam...Scioldo, Sveciam Ingoni filiis assignasse. Atque inde a Scioldo, quos hodie Danos, olim Skioldunga fuisse appellatos; ut et Svecos ab Ingoni Inglinga*. In Icelandic literature, e.g. the *Ynglinga saga*, the name *Ynglingar* is applied to the Swedish royal family, and the god Frey, their favourite divinity and reputed ancestor, is himself styled *Yngvi-Freyr* and *Ingunar freyr* (the lord of the prosperity of the Ingwine or the husband of Ingun). It is significant, moreover, that the name of his father *Njǫrðr* is phonetically equivalent to Nerthus, and his own cult as a god of peace and prosperity is evidently descended from that of the selfsame goddess (cf. Chadwick, *O.E.N.* p. 230 ff.).

69. *icæn æfter ran*, doubtless to be connected with the following passages, Tacitus, *Germania*, c. XL: *They have a common worship of Nerthus, that is Mother Earth, and believe that she intervenes in human affairs and visits the nations in her car, etc.*, and the story of Gunnarr Helmingr in the *Flateyjarbók Saga* of Olaf Trygvason, which relates that there was in Sweden an image of the god Freyr, which in winter time was carried about the country in a car, *gera monnum árbót*, to bring about an abundant season for men; cf. Vigfússon and Unger, *Flateyjarbók*, I. 338, translated in Sephton's *Saga of K. Olaf Trygvason*, p. 258 ff.

70. *Heardingas*, not elsewhere in AS., perhaps a generic term for "warriors" as in *Elene*, vv. 25, 130. It corresponds however to the ON. *Haddingjar* and the *Asdingi*, a section of the Vandals (from *haddr*, "a

NG. (Ing) was first seen by men among the East-Danes, till, followed by his car, he departed eastwards over the waves. So the Heardingas named the hero.

Æ. (an estate) is very dear to every man, if he can enjoy there in his house whatever is right and proper in constant prosperity.

D. (day), the glorious light of the Creator, is sent by the Lord; it is beloved of men, a source of hope and happiness to rich and poor, and of service to all.

A. (the oak) fattens the flesh (of swine) for the children of men. Often it traverses the gannet's bath, and the ocean proves whether the oak keeps faith in honourable fashion.

ediffing": of Tacitus' account of the Great Germanic Migration

unusually to regard Heardingas as the name of a people or a dynasty, conceivably the North Sævi; for Saxo, at any rate, derives fictitious personages from national or dynastic names, cf. *Historia Danica*, Bk. II. (Holder, p. 52), and the Heaðobeardas of Beowulf, vv. 2033 ff.

74 *Dæg* (Sax. A.S. *dæg*, Goth. *daaz*). Hicckes, following the ignorant scribe of Dom. A. IX., inserts *m*, *mann*, above the correct value *d*.

The Runic letter D is regularly found as a grammatical for *dæg* in the Rituals of Durham, occasionally too in the Lindisfarne Gospels.

77 *Drök eik d flöt við isabrot*

for the second part of the stanza, cf. Egill Skallagrimsson's *Hilfudlaxm*, str. 1, "*Drök eik d flöt við isabrot*" (Egissaga, c. ix.).

- 81 Æsc biþ oferbeah, eldum dyre  
 stiþ on stapule, stede rihte hylt,  
 ðeah him feohtan on firas monige.
- 84 Yr byþ æpelinga and eorla gehwæs  
 wyn and wyrþmynd, byþ on wicge fæger,  
 fæstlic on færelde, fyrdgeatewa sum.
- 87 Iar byþ eafix and ðeah a bruceþ  
 fodres on foldan, hafap fægerne eard  
 wætre beworpen, ðær he wynnum leofap.
- 90 Ear byþ egle eorla gehwylcun,  
 ðonn[e] fæstlice flæsc onginneþ,  
 hraw colian, hrusan ceosan  
 blac to gebeddan; bleða gedreosaþ,  
 wynna gewitaþ, wera geswicaþ.

86. H. *fyrdgeacewa*.

87. H. *eafixa*.

88. H. *onsaldan*.

91. *ðonn*. At the end of Hickes' transcript there stand four runes to which no verses are attached, *cw*, *cweorð*; *c* [*calc*]; *st*, *stan*; *g*, *gar*. Two of these Runic letters, *calc* and *gar*, are found on the Ruthwell Cross in the value of guttural *c* and *g*.

81. Æsc, identical in form with A (\**ansuz*), the fourth letter of the older alphabet, since in the majority of cases original *a* became *æ* in AS.

84. Yr (Salzb. yr). The Runic passages in Cynewulf give no assistance and the meaning is much disputed. The new edition of Grein's *Sprachschatz* translates "horn," I know not upon what evidence unless it be the parallel phraseology of Riddle xv. Others have identified it with the ON. *yr*, "bow," cf. p. 32; but this corresponds to AS. *eoh*, p. 16. Is it possible to connect AS. *yr* with the word *æxe-yr*e in the Chronicle 1012 E, translated by Plummer "axe-head," "axe-iron"? We might compare Yr *er...bratgjarn* *jarn* in the Icelandic poem, p. 32.

87. Hickes, Iar (io) bið ea fixa, and ðeah a bruceþ. Following Dom. A. ix. and Galba A. ii., W. Grimm emends to Ior.

As it stands *eafixa* is a Gen. pl. with nothing on which to depend, and the addition of *sum* (Grein) would render the verse unmetrical. The final *a* of *eafixa* should therefore be deleted (Rieger).

*abruceþ* Grimm. *a bruceþ*, "always enjoys."

This letter is not in the Salzburg Codex.

No such word as *iar*, *ior* exists; but the description here given is plainly that of some amphibious creature, usually taken as the eel (Grimm), though it might equally well be a lizard or newt (*aðeze*, *efete*).

It is worth remarking that the letter is used in a number of Scandinavian inscriptions from the seventh century onwards, e.g. Björketorp, Stentofte, Gommor (Blekinge) and Vatn (Norway), seventh cent.; Kallerup, Snoldelev, Flemlöse (Denmark) and Örja (Skaane), early ninth cent., as a form of the letter *ur* (a). The original value of this was *j*; moreover it occurs in two English inscriptions: Dover, GISLHEARD; Thornhill III, GILSUTH, with the value of palatal *g*, since palatal *g* and original *j* had fallen together at an early date in AS.

Æ (the ash) is exceedingly high and precious to men.  
With its sturdy trunk it offers a stubborn resistance,  
though attacked by many a man.

Y. ( ? ) is a source of joy and honour to every prince  
and knight; it looks well on a horse and is a reliable  
equipment for a journey.

IO. ( ? ) is a river fish and yet it always feeds on land;  
it has a fair abode encompassed by water, where it  
lives in happiness.

EA. (the grave ?) is horrible to every knight, when the corpse  
quickly begins to cool and is laid in the bosom of the  
dark earth. Prosperity declines, happiness passes  
away and covenants are broken.

When anyone is here, anyone for looking that this is a corner of the  
e.g. eel, newt.

EO Ear (Salzb. ear, value eo); this word is only found in Runic  
alphabets. Grein compares ON. aurr, a poetical word which seems to  
mean loam or clay (cf. Voluspá xix. 2, Alvismál xix. 4, Rigspula x. 3,

fact that these alphabets were confused in Northumbria.

# THE NORWEGIAN RUNIC POEM

- 1 Fé vældr frænda róge;  
fðesk ulfr í skóge.
- 2 Úr er af illu jarne;  
opt løypr ræinn á hjarne.
- 3 þurs vældr kvinna kvillu;  
kátr værðr fár af illu.
- 4 Óss er flæstra færða  
fgr; en skalpr er sværða.
- 5 Ræið kveða rossom væsta;  
Reginn sló sværðet bæzta.
- 6 Kaun er barna bqlvan;  
bql ggrver nán fqlvan.
- 7 Hagall er kaldastr korna;  
Kistr skóp hæimenn forna.

1. *Fé*. The Runic characters for F and M are used in Icelandic MSS. for *fé* and *maðr*; cf. Jónsson, *Oldnorske Litteraturs Historie* II. 254. *frænda róge*, a kenning for gold; cf. *rógi Niflunga*, *Bjarkamál*, v. 19, etc.  
*fðesk ulfr í skóge*. Cf. Cott. Gnomie Verses, v. 11: *wulf sceal on bearoewe*.

2. *Úr*. Cf. Jón Olafsson, *Runologia* (Add. 8 fol. p. 141): *Sunnlendingar kalla smídiu úr, þat Nordlingar smídiu giall*, "people in the S. of Iceland call *úr* what the Northerners call slag, the refuse from a smith's furnace." This is supported by a passage in the *Þáttr af Gull-Ásu-Þorði*, c. VI. (ed. Jónsson, XL. *Íslendinga þættir*, p. 83, Reykjavík, 1904), *Úrt járn, kvað, kerlingr, ok atti knéif deigan*. [*Smástykker*, p. 100, cf. pp. 106, 112.]

3. *þurs*. As against the AS. *þorn* (found twice in the grammatical treatises attached to the Prose Edda, *Edda Snorra Sturlusonar* II. 38, 365), all Scandinavian Runic alphabets have *þurs*, the first element in such personal names as the Gothic Thorismund and the Gepide Thurisind; the earliest form of this word is the *thuris* of Hrabanus Maurus' *Abecedarium Nordmannicum*, see p. 34.

*kvinna kvillu*, *kvilla*=*kvilli*, sickness, ailment, freq. in mod. usage (Cleasby-Vigfússon). In their *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* II. 370, Vigfússon and Powell translate the phrase "hysterics," perhaps on the strength of *Skirnismál* XXXVII.:

*þurs ristk þér ok þria stafi;  
ergi ok sþi ok óþola;  
svá af ristk sem þat á reistk,  
ef gþrvask þarfar þess.*

4. *Óss*, orig. < \**Ansuz*, like the AS. *os*, perhaps perverted from its original significance by ecclesiastical influence in Norway as in England. The text requires some emendation; Worm's *Oys er flestra ferða*, *En skalpur er sverða* has obviously lost a syllable; and Magnússon's *Óss er læid flestra færða*, *En skalper er sværða*, though translatable, is unmetrical.





- 8 Nauðr gerer næppa koste;  
nøktan kælr í froste.
- 9 Ís kǫllum brú bræiða;  
blindan þarf at læiða.
- 10 Ár er gumna góðe;  
get ek at orr var Fróðe.
- 11 Sól er landa ljóme;  
lúti ek helgum dóme.
- 12 Týr er æinendr ása;  
opt værðr smiðr blása.
- 13 Bjarkan er laufgrønstr líma;  
Loki bar flærða tíma.
- 14 Maðr er moldar auki;  
mikil er græip á hauki.
- 15 Løgr er, fællr ór fjalle  
foss; en gull ero nosser.
- 16 Ýr er vetrgrønstr viðá;  
vænt er, er brennr, at sviða.

8. *Nauðr.* For use of the letter in magic, cf. *Sigrðrífumál* vii.:

*Ölrunar skalt kunna ef þu vill annars kvæn  
vélit þik í tryggh, ef trúir;  
á horni skalt rista ok á handa baki  
ok merkja á nagli Nauð.*

9. *Ís kǫllum brú bræiða.* Cf. Exeter Gnostic Verses, v. 72 ff.:

*Forst sceal freosan...is brycgian,  
wæterhelm wegan,*

and Andreas, v. 1260 ff.

10. *Ár*, descended, like the AS. *gear*, from the old *j* letter (\**jāra*). It means (1) year, (2) summer, cf. *gear* in *Beowulf*, v. 1136, (3) what summer brings, harvest, (4) prosperity, especially in the phrase *tíð árs ok friðar*, for peace and prosperity.

*Fróðe*, *Fríðleifsson* (Frotho III of Saxo, Bk v.), the peace-king of Danish legend who is made a contemporary of Augustus. So great was the security in his days that a gold ring lay out for many years on Jellinge Heath. *Fróði* owned the quern *Grotti*, which ground for him gold or whatsoever else he wished; hence gold is called by the skaldic poets *Fróða mjöl*, "Froði's meal." Cf. *Skaldsk.* c. xlii.; *Skjöldunga saga* c. iii. [Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, p. 257 ff.]

12. *Týr*, originally "the god," cf. Lat. *divus*; the pl. *Tívar* is used as a generic name for the gods in the Older Edda. In the Prose Edda (*Gylf* c. xxv.) he is the god of war, but most of his functions have been usurped by *Othin* and he is a character of small importance in Scandinavian religion as it has come down to us.

- 8 Constraint gives scant choice;  
a naked man is chilled by the frost.
- 9 Ice we call the broad bridge;  
the blind man must be led.
- 10 Plenty is a boon to men;  
I say that Frothi was generous.
- 11 Sun is the light of the world;  
I bow to the divine decree.
- 12 Tyr is a one-handed god;  
often has the smith to blow.
- 13 Birch has the greenest leaves of any shrub;  
Loki was fortunate in his deceit.
- 14 Man is an augmentation of the dust;  
great is the claw of the hawk.
- 15 A waterfall is a River which falls from a mountain-side;  
but ornaments are of gold.
- 16 Yew is the greenest of trees in winter;  
it is wont to crackle when it burns.

*sinendr*, because he offered his right hand as a pledge to the *Fenrisulfr*, who promptly bit it off when he found himself securely bound with the letter *Gleipnir* (*Gylf* c. xxiv.). Cf. *Sigrdrifumál* vi:

*Sigrúnar skalt kunna, ef vill sigr hafa,*  
*ok ristu á hjaltu hyrva,*  
*sumar á réttimun, sumar á valþöstum*  
*ok nefna tystar Tý*

- 13. *Djarkan* (= *björk*, birch), found only as the name of the letter D in the Runic alphabet

• *Loki bar stærða tíma* is not perhaps very satisfactory; it will translate,

.....

*Gylf* c. xlix.

14. *Maðr er moldar auki*. Cf. *Hervarar saga* c. v. 3:

*Mjóðk eruð orðnir Arngrima synir*  
*megir at meinsamir moldar auki,*

probably from *Psalm* cii. 14.

15. Construe; *foss er lógr fellir ör fjalle*.

.....

.....

is inverted.

# THE ICELANDIC RUNIC POEM

- 1 Fé er frænda róg  
ok flæðar viti  
ok grafseiðs gata  
aurum fylkir.
- 2 Úr er skýja grátr  
ok skára þverrir  
ok hirðis hatr.  
umbre vísi.
- 3 Þurs er kvenna kvöl  
ok kletta búi  
ok varðrúnar verr.  
Saturnus þengill.
- 4 Óss er aldingautr  
ok ásgarðs jöfurr,  
ok valhallar vísi.  
Jupiter oddviti.
- 5 Reið er sitjandi sæla  
ok snúðig ferð  
ok jórs erfði.  
iter ræsir.
- 6 Kauu er barna böll  
ok bardaga [för]  
ok holdfúa hús  
flagella konungr.

1. *flæðar viti*, AM. 687; *fyrða gaman*, 461, 749, JO b; *Fofnis bani*, JO a. Cf. *Þorðar saga Hræða* c. vi., *viti leifnis lautar*; *ignis maris* (Egilsson).

*grafseiðs gata*, lit. "path of the grave-fish" (*seiðr*: *pisciculus*, Egilsson), a kenning for gold from the connection of dragons and other serpents with graves containing treasure. Cf. *Bjarkamál*, v. 19, *Grafvitnis dunn*; *Harmsól*, v. 44, *dælar seiðs dunn*.

*aurum*, etc. (from 687), more or less accurate equivalents in Latin of the letter names.

*fylkir*, etc. (from 687), a series of synonyms for "king," each of which alliterates with the stanza to which it is attached; with the exception of *oddviti* they are to be found in the *þulor* (rhymed glossaries) printed in C. P. B. II. 422 ff.

2. *skýja grátr*. Cf. *Ragnars saga Loðbrókar*, c. xxi. (FAS. I. 224),  
*nu skýtr á mik skýja grátr*.



- 7 Hagall er kaldakorn  
ok krapadrífa  
ok snáka sótt  
grando hildingr.
- 8 Nauð er þýjar þrá  
ok þungr kostr  
ok vássamlig verk.  
opera níflungr.
- 9 Íss er árbörkr  
ok unnar þak  
ok feigra manna fár  
glacies jöfurr.
- 10 Ár er gumna góði  
ok gott sumar  
ok algróinn akr  
annus allvaldr.
- 11 Sól er skýja skjöldr  
ok skínandi röðull  
ok ísa aldrtregi  
rota siklingr.
- 12 Týr er einhendr áss  
ok ulfs leifar  
ok hofa hilmir  
Mars tiggi.
- 13 Bjarkan er laufgat lim  
ok lítit tré  
ok ungsamligr viðr  
abies buðlungr.

7. *snáka sótt*, sickness of serpents, a kenning for winter. (deyði in Ívarr Ingimundarson, *C. P. B.* II. 264.)

8. Cf. *Grottasöngur*, especially strophe XVI. :

*Nu erum komnar til konungs hása  
miskunnlausar ok at manni ha  
aurr etr iljar, en ofan kulþi,  
drögum dolgs sjötul; daprt's*

*þrá*, aegritudo animi, maeror (Haldorsen).

*þungr kostr*, 749, JO. *þvera erfiði*, 461, illegibl

9. *árbörkr*, illegible in 687.

- 7 Hail = cold grain  
and shower of sleet  
and sickness of serpents.
- 8 Constraint = grief of the bond-maid  
and state of oppression  
and toilsome work.
- 9 Ice = bark of rivers  
and roof of the wave  
and destruction of the doomed.
- 10 Plenty = boon to men  
and good summer  
and thriving crops.
- 11 Sun = shield of the clouds  
and shining ray  
and destroyer of ice.
- 12 Tyr = god with one hand  
and leavings of the wolf  
and prince of temples.
- 13 Birch = leafy twig  
and little tree  
and fresh young shrub.

unnar þak, 461, 743, JO b. doubtful in 687; unnar þekja, JO a.  
Cl. Grettis saga, c. LII, 4 mar þak midjum firði (in the midst of Ísafjörður,  
Ícefirði).

461; feiga  
use of this  
lan hitisk

has dala  
2, "river"

(Wimmer).

11. skjja skjoldr. Cl. Þórsdrápa, v. 13, himintarga (C. P. B. II. 19).  
743 and JO have, in place of ísa aldrtrégt, hverfandi hvél, "circling wheel,"  
cf. rola.

12. hofa himir. Cl. Haraldssaga Hárfagra, c. XL 1 himir vefrautar-  
prættas fani, rex (Egisson).

13. vagsamligr. Bagge reads veggamligr, "glorious," in place of  
vagsamligr, which is not found either in old or modern Icelandic.  
(Snættýkkir), p. 112.

14 Maðr er manns gaman  
 ok moldar auki  
 ok skipa skreytir  
 homo mildingr.

15 Lögr er vellanda vatn  
 ok víðr ketill  
 ok glömmungr grund.  
 lacus lofðungr.

16 Ýr er bendr bogi  
 ok brotgarnt járn  
 ok fifu fárbausti  
 arcus ynglingr.

14. *Maðr er manns gaman.* This phrase occurs also in *Hávamál* XLVII., whence it is doubtless borrowed.

*skipa skreytir.* Cf. *Fornmanna sögur* XI. 187. *skautreina skreytir: exornator navium* (Egilsson).

15. *vellanda vatn*, 687; all other texts have *vellandi vimr* (i.e. *vimur*), "hervorquellende flut." Cf. the Norwegian poem (Wimmer).

*glömmungr*, name of a fish in the *Þulor*, *Snorra Edda*, p. 286.

16. *Ýr.* The character found here is regularly used for Y in the Icelandic inscriptions, none of which are much earlier than 1300. Cf. Kålund, *Aarb. f. n. O.* 1882, p. 98 ff.

*brotgarnt járn = yr*, a different word from *yr*, bow. Cf. *úr* of the Norwegian poem, *kaldyr* of *Merlínussþá* and *kaldór = ferrum fragile* of Haldorsen (Wimmer).

- 14 Man = delight of man  
and augmentation of the earth  
and adorning of ships.
- 15 Water = eddying stream  
and broad geysir  
and land of the fish.
- 16 Ýr = bent bow  
and brittle iron  
and giant of the arrow.

*brótgarnt* = brittle. Cf. Egill Skallagrímsson's *Arinbjarnar drápa*, v. 1:  
*hlöðk löfkæt þanna lengi stendr*  
*óbrótgarnt í bragar túni*  
*(exegi monumentum aere perennius).*

For *brótgarnt járn*, 749 has *bardaga gangr*, "journey of battle"; JO b, *bardaga gagn*, "implement of battle."

*Ýsu fírbauti*, JO b, *físa*, poetical word for "arrow"; cf. *þulor*, *Snorra Edda*, p. 231.

*Fírbauti*, a giant, father of the god Loki, Gylf. c. xxiii., Skm. c. xvi., hence in poetry a generic term for giant. 749 has *fenju fleygir*, "speeder of the arrow."



## APPENDIX

### *Abecedarium Nordmannicum.*

From Codex Saugallensis 878, fol. 321, a 9th century MS. of Hrabanus Maurus containing the earliest example of the sixteen letter alphabet of the Viking Age. Cf. Mullenhoff and Scherer, *Denkmäler deutscher Poesie und Prosa*, p. 19 (Berlin, 1892); for facsimile, Wimmer, *Die Runenschrift*, p. 236:—

Feu forman,  
Ūr after,  
Thuris thritten stabu,  
Os ist himo oboro,  
Rat endost ritan  
Chaon thanne cliuôt.  
Hagal, Naut hab&  
Is, Ar endi Sol,  
Tiu, Brica endi Man midi  
Lago the leohto,  
Yr al bihabet.

In the MS. the Scandinavian Runic characters are found. In addition :  
1. Under Feu forman WRĒA in English Runic letters and T with one stroke as in v. 9. 7. Above Hagal an English H with two crossbars.  
8. Above Ar an English A. 9. Above Man an English M. 11. Above Yr a variety of English Y.

# THE HEROIC POEMS

*Res gestas regumque ducumque et tristia bella*

HORACE



## INTRODUCTION

### WALDHIERE .

\* In the year 1860 Professor E. C. Werlauff of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, was looking through some odds and ends of parchment brought back from England by the Icelandic scholar Grímur J. Thorkelin, the first editor of Beowulf, when he came upon two leaves of Anglo-Saxon MS. which had evidently been used in the binding of a book. Upon examination they proved to contain fragments of the Waltharius story, hitherto unknown from English sources, and in the same year Professor George Stephens brought out the *editio princeps* styled *Two Leaves of King Waldere's Lay*.

It was a popular story on the continent and several versions of it are preserved; cf. especially Learned, *The Saga of Walther of Aquitaine* (Baltimore, 1892), and Althof, *Waltharii Poesis*, i. 17-23 (Leipzig, 1899).

\* 1. By far the most complete, as also the earliest, of the continental forms is the Latin epic of Waltharius by Ekkehard of St Gall, the first of that name, ob. 973. It is a poem of 1456 hexameter lines, composed according to a later namesake of the author (usually known as Ekkehard IV) as an academic exercise in the Vergilian mood, *dictamen magistro debitum*. An occasional phrase or turn of syntax betrays its Teutonic origin; cf. Althof, *W. P.* i. 28-32, 44-57, etc.: and Ker, *The Dark Ages*, pp. 222 ff. (Edinburgh, 1904).

Briefly summarised, the story runs as follows: At the time of the great Hunnish invasions there ruled in Gaul three princes of Teutonic blood: (1) Gibicho, king of the Franks, at Worms; his son was called Guntharius. (2) Here-

ricus, king of the Burgundians, at Châlon-sur-Saône; his daughter Hiltgunt was betrothed to Waltharius, son of (3) Alpharius, king of Aquitaine. Attacked by a countless army of the Huns, they could not but submit and render hostages to Attila. In place of Guntharius, who was then too young, Gibicho sent Hagano of Trojan blood; but the others were forced to deliver up their own children. The hostages were well treated by Attila and raised to high positions at the Hunnish court. But on the death of Gibicho Guntharius revolted and Hagano fled to Worms. Thereupon Attila, fearing lest Waltharius should follow the example of his sworn companion, proposed to wed him to a Hunnish maiden. Waltharius, however, induced him to withdraw the proposition and prepared for flight with Hiltgunt. One night while the Huns were heavy with wine, they slipped away, carrying much treasure with them. They fled by devious ways and all went well till after they had crossed the Rhine by Worms. Now at last they felt out of danger; but Guntharius had heard of their arrival and thought only of recovering the tribute paid by his father to the Huns. Hagano tried to turn him from so discreditable and dangerous a venture; but Guntharius would not be gainsaid. With twelve chosen warriors, of whom the unwilling Hagano was one, he fell upon Waltharius, who was resting in a defile of the Vosges. He demanded the treasure and the maiden, and Waltharius, when his offer first of 100, then 200 rings had been refused, made a stubborn resistance. The position was impregnable; eight of the Franks he slew in single combat and, when the three survivors attacked him with a trident, he was equally successful. Guntharius and Hagano then drew off; on the following day Waltharius, who had left his strong position, was waylaid by them and a furious combat ensued, in which Guntharius lost a leg, Hagano an eye and Waltharius his right hand<sup>1</sup>.

*Sic, sic, armillas partiti sunt Avarenses.* (v. 1404)

<sup>1</sup> Hence the lords of Wasgenstein,—some ten miles as the crow flies from Worms—the traditional site of the battle, bore as their coat of arms six white hands on a red field; cf. the seal of Johann von Wasiohenstein (1339), figured by Althof, *Das Waltharilied*, pp. 216 ff.

different. Contrast with Waldhere A the corresponding passages of Waltharius:

v. 544: *In terramque cadens effatur talia tristis:*

"*Obsecro, mi senior, gladio mea colla secetur,*

"*Ut quae non merui pacto thalamo sociari*

"*Nullius alterius patiar consortia carnis*";

v. 1213: "*Dilatus jam finis adest; fuge domne propinquant;*

and Þiðriks saga, c. 243: *Herra, harmr er þat, er þu skalt i. beriaz við .xij. riddara. Þið hældr aptr oc forða þinu lívi.*

Nor is it likely that the grotesque ending of Waltharius found a place in the English version. Moreover it appears that Waldhere encountered first Hagena, then Guthhere, whereas Guntharius and Hagano made a combined attack upon Waltharius.

It may be advisable to say something on the historical bearings of the story, discussed at length by Heinzel, Althof, and Clarke, *Sidelights on Teutonic History in the Migration Period*, pp. 209-231.

5. In the *þiðriks saga af Bern*, cc. 241-4 (Bertelsen, II. 105 ff.), a thirteenth century Norwegian compilation from North German ballads, the story is simplified; Gunther has disappeared and Hogni is an agent of the Hunnish king.

Valtari af Vaskasteini, nephew of Erminrikr, king of Apulia, and Hildigund, daughter of Ilias of Greece, hostages to Attila, flee by night from the Hunnish court, taking with them a vast treasure. Pursued by Hogni and eleven knights, Valtari turns to bay, kills the eleven Huns and puts Hogni to flight. But as Valtari and Hildigund are feasting after the battle, Hogni returns to the attack; whereupon Valtari strikes him with the backbone of the boar which he is eating. Hogni escapes with the loss of an eye and the fugitives make their way to Erminrik's court without more ado.

6. There is moreover a Polish version of the story, the earliest form of which is to be found in the *Chronicon Poloniae* by Boguphalus II, Bishop of Posen, ob. 1253; cf. Heinzl, *Das Waltharilied*, pp. 28 ff. and Althof, *W. P.* I. 17-23.

Here Wdaly Walczerz (Walter the Strong) is a Polish count who carries off Helgunda, a Frankish princess, whose love he has won by nightly serenades. At the Rhone he is overtaken by the betrothed of the princess, who challenges him to battle. The pursuer is slain and Walczerz carries home his bride to Tynecz by Cracow. The sequel, which relates how Walczerz is betrayed by Helgunda, cast into prison and helped in the end to vengeance by the sister of his gaoler, has nothing to do with the original story.

It has been suggested that the version found in *þiðriks saga* represents the original form of the story. This is most improbable; for while Guthhere appears in *Waldhere*, by at least two centuries the earliest in point of date, the episode in *þiðriks saga* has gone through the ballad process of simplification. It is unfortunate that so little remains of *Waldhere*; but it may be assumed that in general outlines it followed the story of *Waltharius*. It varied of course in detail; the characterisation of the heroine is vastly

different. Contrast with Waldhere A the corresponding passages of Waltharius:

v. 544: *In terramque cadens effatur talia tristis:*

"Obsecro, mi senior, gladio mea colla secentur,

"*Ut quae non merui pacto thalamo sociari*

"*Nullius alterius patiar consortia carnis*";

v. 1213: "*Dilatus jam finis adest; fuge domne propinquant;*

and Þöðriks saga, c. 243: *Herra, harmr er þat, er þu skaltt .i.*

*berias rið .xij. riddara. Rið hælldr aptr oc forða þinu lívi.*

Nor is it likely that the grotesque ending of Waltharius found a place in the English version. Moreover it appears that Waldhere encountered first Hagena, then Guthhere, whereas Guntharius and Hagano made a combined attack upon Waltharius.

It may be advisable to say something on the historical bearings of the story, discussed at length by Heinzel, Althof, and Clarke, *Sidelights on Teutonic History in the Migration Period*, pp. 209-231.

Aetla (Attila) is of course the great king of the Huns ob. 453, the *flagella Dei*, who terrorised Europe for some twenty years until defeated by Aetius on the Catalaunian plains; cf. Chambers, *Widsith*, pp. 44-48.

Guthhere (the Gunnarr—Gunter of the Old Norse and Middle High German Nibelung cycles) is the historical king of the Burgundians, who in the year 411 set up the Emperor Jovinus and, as a reward for surrendering his puppet, was allowed to occupy the left bank of the Rhine. For twenty years he ruled at Worms: then, perhaps under pressure from the Huns, he invaded Belgic Gaul and was thrown back by Aetius (435). Two years later he was defeated and slain by the Huns, and the sorry remnants of his people took refuge in the modern Burgundy. He is the Gundaharius of the *Lex Burgundionum* issued by his successor Gundobad in 516; cf. Chambers, *Widsith*, pp. 60-63.

In Waltharius however he is represented as a Frank, Hiltgunt and Herericus as Burgundians; for, since in the tenth century Worms was Frankish, Châlon-sur-Saône Burgundian, Ekkehard applied the political geography of



his own time to a story of the migration period. It is quite uncertain therefore of what nationality these persons really were. Learned suggests that Herericus may be a reminiscence of the Chararicus who ruled Burgundy after the Frankish conquest (Gregory of Tours, iv. 38). But as in the case of Waltharius himself, nothing definite is known.

In the Anglo-Saxon fragments Waldhere is simply called 'the son of Aelfhere'—the Alpharius of Ekkehard, v. 77. Hence it has been thought that, as Aquitaine was held by the Visigoths in the days of Attila, the hero belonged to that people—a view most probably held in the later Middle Ages; e.g. he is called *Walther von Spanje*, Walter of Spain, in the *Nibelungenlied*. But it is likely that the original story had some native name, which has been displaced by the classical 'Aquitania.' Now the battle between Waldhere and his foes took place in the Vosges (*Vosegus*, Ekkehard *passim*: *vor dem Vasgensteine*, *Nibelungenlied*, 2281), whence he is styled *Valtari af Vaskasteini* in *þiðriks saga*; and so before the time of Ekkehard the name of the Vosges must have been confused with *Vasconia* = *Aquitania*; cf. the "Wessobrunner Gloss" of the eighth century: *Equitania: uuasconolant*<sup>1</sup>.

A different indication is furnished by the MHG. fragments: there too he is called *der vogt von Spânje*, but his home is placed at *Lengers*, the French Langres (dept Haute-Marne), not very great distance from Châlon-sur-Saône, the home of Hiltgunt in Ekkehard, v. 52. Of course the Merovingian conquest of Gaul had hardly begun as yet; but it is not at all unlikely that there were small Teutonic communities to the S.W. of the Vosges already in the first half of the fifth century. For certain Teutonic place-names in that district confirm the statement of Eumenius that Constantius Chlorus settled "barbarian cultivators" in the neighbourhood of Langres; cf. Chadwick, *Heroic Age*, p. 162; Zeuss, *Die Deutschen und die Nachbarstämme*, pp. 336, 582-4. Waldhere may or may not have belonged

<sup>1</sup> Cf. P.G., (2) iii. 707.

to one of these communities: this much at least is certain that, like Sigurd and other heroes of the migration period, he was a character of no historical importance.

## FINN.

The Finn fragment, incomplete at the beginning and the end, was discovered in the Lambeth Palace Library towards the end of the seventeenth century. The ms. has since been lost; luckily it had been printed in *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*, i. 192 ff. (London, 1705), the monumental work of Dr George Hickes, the non-juring Dean of Worcester and one of the most devoted of those eighteenth century scholars to whom we owe so much.

The story of Finn must have been popular in Anglo-Saxon times. It is the subject of an episode in *Beowulf*, rr. 1068-1159, and three at least of its characters are included in the epic catalogue of Widsith:

- v. 27. *Finn Folcwalding (weold) Fresna cynne;*
- v. 29. *Hnæf Hocingum;*
- v. 31. *Sæferð Sycgum.*

Moreover the *Finn filii Fodepald*—Nennius Interpretatus, *Finn (filii Frenn), filii Folcwald*<sup>1</sup>—who appears as an ancestor of Hengest in *Historia Brittonum*, § 31, a mistake for the *Finn Godwulfing* of other Anglo-Saxon texts (e.g. Chronicle 547 A), is clearly due to acquaintance with the story of Finn, the son of Folcwald<sup>2</sup>.

From the continent evidence is scanty; the name Nebi (Hnæf) is occasionally found in Alemannic charters and Thegan, *Vita Ludovici*, c. 11, gives the following as the genealogy of Hildegard, the wife of Charlemagne: *Godefridus dux genuit Huochingum, Huochingus genuit Nebi, Nebi genuit Immam, Imma uero Hiltigardam*; cf. Müllenhoff, *ZfdA.* xl. 282.

From *Beowulf*, r. 1068-1159, it appears that Hnæf, a vassal prince of the Danes, met his death among the Frisians at the court of Finn. The reasons for his presence there are

<sup>1</sup> Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, p. 171 (Berlin, 1892).

<sup>2</sup> Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation*, p. 42.

nowhere stated in the episode or in the fragment. Very probably they were connected by marriage; the episode at least suggests that Hildeburh, described as *Hoces dohtor* in v. 1076, was the wife of Finn. She may have been Hnaef's sister, since in Widsith, v. 29, Hnaef is said to have ruled the Hocingas, and this would agree with v. 1074, where Hildeburh bewails the loss of sons and brothers, perhaps a poetical use of plural for singular; cf. vv. 1114-1117. Hnaef's followers, led by a certain Hengest, hold out in the palace-hall and inflict such fearful loss upon the Frisians that Finn is forced to come to terms. An agreement is made—in flat defiance of the spirit of the *comitatus*—and peace is kept throughout the winter. But when spring returns, Oslaf and Guthlaf, two of Hnaef's retainers (cf. *Ordlaf* and *Guplaf* of Finn v. 18) make their way home. Determined to avenge their fallen lord, they collect reinforcements and return to Friesland, where they wipe out their dishonour in the blood of Finn and all his followers.

The story opens with the fall of Hnaef; nothing is known of its antecedents. The elaborate superstructure reared by Müllenhoff (*Nordalbingische Studien*, I. 157) and Simrock (*Beowulf*, p. 190 ff.)—the death of Folcwald at the hands of Hoc, the settlement of the blood-feud by the marriage of Finn and Hildeburh, the subsequent murder of Hnaef while on a visit to the Frisian court—is pure hypothesis, erected on analogy with the *Ingeld* story; cf. *Beowulf*, vv. 2020-2066 and Saxo, Book VI. There is no reason for ascribing treachery to Finn—*Eotena treowe* (*Beow.* v. 1071) refers to the loyalty of Hnaef's men, not to the bad faith of the Frisians—and it is just as probable that Hnaef was the aggressor.

The episode in *Beowulf* is to be regarded as a paraphrase of some full-length treatment of the subject; cf. *Odyssey* VIII. 499 and the cyclic poem of the Sack of Troy (Ἰλίου Πέρις)<sup>1</sup>. But it is not easy to square the fragment with it. On the whole it seems most reasonable to assume that the fragment opens after the death of Hnaef, describes the battle hinted

<sup>1</sup> D. B. Monro, *Homer's Odyssey*, Books XIII-XXIV, pp. 371 ff. Oxford, 1901).

at in Beowulf and breaks off just before the armistice of v. 1085. The *hearogeong cyning* would then be Hengest, the *folces hyrde* Finn. It is true that in Beowulf, v. 1085, Hengest is styled *þeodnes ðegne*, an epithet scarcely compatible with *hearogeong cyning*, since in Anglo-Saxon epic poetry the title *cyning* is confined to ruling princes. Moreover it would seem from Finn, v. 43, that there had been at least five days fighting, whereas in Beowulf the battle was over in a single night. These difficulties have given rise to divergent views as to the precise moment in the story to which the fragment relates; Möller (*Altenglische Volksepos*, p. 65) places it between vv. 1143-4 of Beowulf, Bugge (*P.B.B.* xii. 20 ff.), before the death of Hnæf. But the balance of probability is in favour of the view expressed above<sup>1</sup>.

#### DEOR.

The MS. of Deor is to be found on fol. 100 of the Exeter Book, the *mycel Englisc boc be gehwylcum þingum on Leod-wisan geworht*, presented to Exeter by Bishop Leofric (1050-1072), and still preserved in the Cathedral Library there.

Setting aside vv. 23-34, the poem consists of six short strophes of irregular length followed by a refrain. Each of the first five strophes recounts some dolorous episode from heroic story, Weland's captivity at the hands of Nithhad, the Geat's hopeless love for Maethhild, the thirty years of exile suffered by Theodric, the sixth the poet's own misfortunes. The form is almost unique in Anglo-Saxon poetry, the only other instance being the so-called First Riddle of Cynwulf with its refrain *ungelic is us*. It is usually styled Deor's Lament (des Sängers Trost) and reckoned among the lyrics, but the only passage which recalls the Wanderer and the

<sup>1</sup> In a paper read before the Philological Society on Dec 6th, 1912, Dr R. W. Chambers has suggested that the fight was a three-cornered affair. Hnæf of the Healf-Dene and Garulf of the Eotenas came to blows at a meeting of princes. Hnæf was slain and Finn stepped in to end the battle, afterwards taking Hengest into his service. An outline of the argument is given in no. 4442 of the *Athenaeum* and on pp. 168-9 of his edition of Wyatt's *Beowulf* (Cambridge, 1914). In the meantime we are awaiting his promised *Introduction to the Study of Beowulf*.

Seafarer, the Husband's Message and the Wife's Complaint, is vv. 28-34, which is generally recognised to be a late homiletic addition. Deor has lost his all, but the prevailing note is hope rather than despair. The refrain seems conclusive on that point; Weland wreaked vengeance on his oppressor, Beadohild brought forth a mighty son, Theodric won back his kingdom, the cruel Eormannic died a bloody death. Their troubles were surmounted, so may Deor's be. With Lawrence (*Mod. Phil.* ix. 23), rather may we call the poem a veritable *Consolatio Philosophiae* of minstrelsy.

### HILDEBRAND.

The fragment of the *Hildebrandslied*, the only surviving relic of German heroic poetry, was found on the outer cover of a theological MS.—No. 56 in the *Landesbibliothek* at Kassel. This MS. was written in the early part of the ninth century, and from a palaeographical point of view has considerable traces of Anglo-Saxon influence. Fulda was probably its home<sup>1</sup>; but the variations presented as well in language as orthography are so great that it cannot be classified as a specimen of any known dialect. High German and Low German forms are found side by side, even in the same word.

A convenient table of the dialectical peculiarities has been given by Mansion in his *Ahd. Lesebuch*, p. 113 ff. (Heidelberg, 1912), from which the following particulars are taken :

#### Consonants.

1. Original *p* and *t* remain as in Old Saxon; cf.  
v. 88 *werpan*, 62 *scarpen*.  
v. 16 *heittu*, 27 *ti*, 52 *dat*.
2. Orig. *k* becomes *ch* initially and after consonants as in O.H.G.; cf. v. 28 *chud*, 10 *folche* etc.:  
elsewhere it is represented indifferently by *k*, *h*, *ch*; cf.  
v. 1 *ik*, 17 *ih*, 13 *chunincriche*.

<sup>1</sup> *Hiltibraht* for *Hiltibrant* is paralleled in other documents from Fulda; cf. Kauffmann, *Festgabe für Sievers*, p. 136 ff. (Leipzig, 1896) and Kögel, *P.G.*, ii. 74.

3. Orig. *d* becomes regularly *t* as in O.H.G.; cf. v. 35 *truhtin*, 44 *tot*.
4. Orig. *ð*, when final, becomes *p*: cf. v. 27 *leop*, v. 34 *gap*; in other positions we find *b*: cf. v. 30 *obana*, etc. (*paist*, *prut*, *sippan*, *herane* are exceptions.)
5. Orig. *g* regularly becomes *g* (v. 37 *geru* etc.), except when final, where we find *c*; cf. v. 43 *wic*, 55 *taoc*.
6. Orig. *h* normally becomes *d*; but cf. v. 3 *Hadubrant*.
7. *n* disappears before *h*, *s*, as in Anglo-Frisian and generally in the Heliand; cf. v. 5 *gudhamun*, 12 *odre*, 15 *usere*.
8. Erratic use of *h*; cf. v. 6 *ringa* (*hringa*), 57 *bihrahanan* (*birahanan*).

## Vowels.

1. Orig. *ō* is represented indifferently by *o* and *uo*: cf. v. 8 *froto*, 11 *cnuosles*.
2. Orig. *ē* is represented by *ae* and *ē*: cf. v. 19 *furlaet*, 61 *lētun*.
3. Orig. *au* (O.H.G. *ou*) is represented by *au* and *ao*: cf. v. 55 *rauba*, 53 *taoc*; sometimes also by *o* in cases where O.H.G. has *ō*; cf. v. 1 *gihorta*, 18 *floh*; but on the other hand *ao* appears in v. 22 *laosa*, 55 *aodliho*.
4. Orig. *ai* is represented in a variety of ways:  
*ai*, v. 65 *staimbort*?; *ei*, v. 17 *heittu*; *æ*, v. 17 *hætti*;  
*ae*, v. 22 *raet*; *e*, v. 47 *heme*; *ē*, v. 52 *enigeru*.

Perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the problem is that put forward by Francis A. Wood, *P.M.L.A.* xi. 323-330, who argues that in its present form the Hildebrandeshed goes back to an Old Saxon poem current in the eighth century; heard from the lips of a Low German minstrel, it was written down in High German orthography and written down from memory, as is shown by the frequent deviations into prose. The existing MS. is not the archetype, but a copy of the original; the meaningless repetition of *darba gistontun* after v. 26 seems conclusive on this point<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The exact converse of this view is vigorously expressed by Holtzmann, *Germania*, xi. 293 ff. and Loß, *Festsage an K. Weinholt*, pp. 27 ff. (Leipzig,

The hero of the poem is that Hildebrand who occupies a far from insignificant position in the Nibelungenlied and the poems of the Heldenbuch. The story of the fragment, unknown from either of these sources, is concerned with the meeting of Hildebrand and his son Hadubrand. Leaving his wife and child at home Hildebrand has followed Dietrich to the court of Etzel, and now returning after thirty years of exile finds his son arrayed against him. He learns their kinship and reveals himself; but Hadubrand, suspecting treachery, refuses to believe him. The fragment breaks off just as the fight begins; but there can be no doubt that as in the Sohrab and Rustum story from the Shah-Nameh the father is obliged to slay his son<sup>2</sup>.

The whole atmosphere of the fragment forebodes a tragic sequel, though it is true that later German poems on the subject, as well as the closely related episode in Þiðriks saga, cc. 405-409 (Bertelsen, II. 471; also in Holthausen's *Altisländisches Lesebuch*, p. 24 ff.), end happily with the mutual recognition of the father and the son. Such are:—

1. The fifteenth century *Der vater mit dem sun*, of Kaspar von der Rön; cf. Henrici, *Das deutsche Heldenbuch*, pp. 301 ff., translated by F. A. Wood, *The Hildebrandslied*, pp. 7 ff. (Chicago, 1914).

2. A broadsheet of 1515; cf. von Liliencron, *Deutsches Leben im Volkslied um 1530*, pp. 84 ff.

Moreover an allusion to the death of Hadubrand is preserved in a poem found both in Saxo Book VII. (Holder, p. 244):

*medioxima nati*

*Illita conspicuo species caelamine constat  
Cui manus haec cursum metae vitalis ademit.  
Unicus hic nobis haeres erat, una paterni  
Cura animi, superoque datus solamine matri.  
Sors mala, quae laetis infaustos aggerit annos,  
Et risum mærore premit sortemque molestat,*

1896); for the literature of the subject, cf. Braune, *Ahd. Lesebuch* (7), p. 188 (Halle, 1911).

<sup>2</sup> A comparative study of the motive will be found in M. A. Potter, *Sohrab and Rustem* (London, 1899).

and in *Ásmundarsaga Kappabana*, c. ix. (*Fornaldar Sögur*, III. 355):

*Ligg þar inn svási sonr at höfði  
eptirerfingi, er ek eiga gat,  
oriljandi aldrs synjaðak.*

There is one reference to Hildebrand in early English literature in the thirteenth century fragment, discovered in Peterhouse Library by the Provost of King's:

*Ita quod dicere possunt cum Wade:  
Summe sende ylues  
and summe sende nadderes;  
summe sende nikeres  
the bi den watere (MS. biden pates) wunien.  
Nister man nenne  
bute Ildebrand onne<sup>1</sup>.*

These six lines are perhaps to be connected with the M.H.G. poem *Virginal*; see p. 60.

<sup>1</sup> *Cl. Academy*, Feb. 1896, No. 1241; *Athenaeum*, Feb. 1896, No. 3565.



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# WALDHERE

## A.

.....hyrde hine georne :

"Huru Welande[s ge]worc ne geswiceð  
monna ænigum, þara ðe Mimming can  
hearne gehealdan. Oft æt hilde gedreas

5 swatfag ond sweordwund sec[g] æfter oðrum.

Ætlan ordwyga, ne læt ðin ellen nu gyt  
gedreosan to dæge, dryhtscipe [feallan]

.....Nu is se dæg cumen,

þæt ðu scealt aninga oðer twega,

10 lif forleosan, oððe langne dom

agan mid eldum, Ælfheres sunu.

Nalles ic ðe, wine min, wordum cid[e]

[ðy] ic ðe gesawe æt ðam sweordplegan

ðurh edwitscype æniges monnes

15 wig forbugan, oððe on weal fleon,

lice beorgan, ðeah þe laðra fela

ðinne byrnhomon billum heowun.

A 2. MS. *Weland...worc.*

5. MS. *sec.*

7. *feallan* supplied by Stephens.

10. MS. *lange.*

13. MS. *sweordwlegan.*

A 1. *hyrde*: probably from *hyrdan* (*heard*), "to encourage"; cf. *Elene*, v. 841: *þa wæs hige onhyrded* (Dietrich). It might also come from *hyran*, "to hear."

Bugge, however (*Tidskrift*, viii. 72), regards it as too abrupt an opening for a speech and refers *hyrde* to the sword Mimming, "carefully (Weland) tempered it." But Cosijn compares *Beowulf*, v. 2813: *het hine brucan wel*.

A 2. For the opening of a speech with *huru* cf. *Guthlac*, v. 332 and the Address of the Soul to the Body, v. 1:

*Huru þas behofað hæleþa æghwylc.*

*Welande[s ge]worc*: cf. *Beowulf*, v. 454, and *Waltharius*, v. 964; for the story of Weland, Beadohild, Niðhad and Widia see notes to *Deor*, pp. 70-73.  
*ne geswiceð*: cf. *Beowulf*, v. 1460:

*Næfre hit æt hilde ne swac*

*Manna ængum þara þe hit mid mundum gewand.*

A 3. *Mimming*: Weland's most famous sword.

In *Þiðrik's saga*, cc. 57 ff., Mimir is Valent's master, Mimirgr his masterpiece; cf. *Biterolf* and *Dietlieb*, vv. 115-181, *Horn Child*, iii. 298:

*"It is the make of Miming,  
Of all swerdes it is king,  
And Weland it wrought,"*

# WALDHERE

## A.

Eagerly she (sc. Hildegyth) encouraged him: "Weland's handiwork in very truth will fail no man who can wield the sharp Mimming. Many a time has warrior after warrior fallen in the fray, pierced by the sword and weltering in his blood. And in this hour, champion of Attila, let not thy prowess yield, thy knightly courage fail. Now is the day come when thou, son of Aelfhere, must lose thy life, or else win lasting glory among men. Never will I taunt thee with reproachful words, O lover mine, that in the clash of swords I have seen thee yield in craven fashion to the onset of any man, nor flee to the wall to save thy life, though many a foeman smote thy corselet with his sword. But ever didst thou strive to

and continental references. (Maurus, *Die Wieldandsage*, passim.) In Saxo, Bk III., however, Mimungus is the name of the *satyrus* robbed by Hotherus of a sword and ring.

A 4. *hearne*, phonetic spelling of *heardne*, "sharp"; cf. *Beowulf*, v. 2067, *Heaðobearna*.

A 6. *Ætlan ordwyga*; cf. Waltharius, v. 106.

*Militiae primos tunc Attila fecerat illos;*

*Nibelungenlied*, str. 1735:

*Er und der von Spâne trāten manegen stic,*

*Do si hie bi Etzel vāhten manegen wic.*

For Teutonic princes in the service of Attila, cf. Jordanes, c. xxxviii.

A 7. *dryhtscipe*: *seallan* supplied by Stephens to complete the verse.

This leaves a lacuna of half a verse at the beginning of the next line.

Accordingly Holthausen would expunge to *dæge* and read:

*ne læt ðin ellen nu gyt,*

*gedreosan dryhtscipe. Nu lā se dæg cūmen.*

A 8. [Nu] *is se dæg cūmen*

At the end of l 7 of the ms. there is something illegible that may possibly be *Waldhere*. The text is: "Waldhere was a son of Aelfhere."

*Donec jam castrum securus deserat artum*

*gesawe*: Cosijn explains it as poetic licence, "saw" for "heard."

- Ac ðu symle furðor      feohtan sohtest  
 mæl ofer mearce.      Ðy ic ðe metod ondred  
 20 þæt ðu to fyrenlice      feohtan sohtest  
 æt ðam ætstealle      oðres monnes  
 wigrædenne.      Weorða ðe selfne  
 godum dædum,      ðenden ðin God recce.  
 Ne murn ðu for ði mece;      ðe wearð maðma cys!  
 25 gifðe to eoce unc;      ðy ðu Guðhere scealt  
 beot forbigan,      ðæs ðe he ðas beaduwe ongan  
 mid unryhte      ærest secan.  
 Forsoc he ðam swurde      ond ðam syncfatum,  
 beaga mænigo;      nu sceal beaga leas  
 30 hworfan from ðisse hilde,      hlafurd secan  
 ealdne eðel,      oððe her ær swefan,  
 gif he ða....."

## B.

".....[me]ce bæteran  
 buton ðam anum      ðe ic eac hafa  
 on stanfate      stille gehided.

A 25. MS. *gifede*.  
 B 1. MS. *ce*.

31. MS. *g*.

A 18.      *ac ðu symle furðor      feohtan sohtest,*  
                  *mæl ofer mearce.*

With the expression *sohtest mæl*, cf. the Icelandic legal term, *sækja mál*, "to press a suit." *Feohtan* is a noun in apposition to *mæl* and *ofer mearce* = "into the enemy's country." The whole phrase may be translated "but ever thou didst seek to press home thy martial suit."

A 19. *metod*, here, as originally, "fate," "destiny" (cf. O.N. *mjötur*); usually an epithet applied to the Creator.

A 20. *feohtan*, as in v. 18, to be taken as the acc. of *feohte* rather than as a verb. The instances of *secan* + infinitive noted by Callaway (*The Infinitive in Anglo-Saxon*, pp. 57, 236) are all taken from rather late prose works.

A 21. *æt ðam ætstealle*: *ætsteall* occurs twice elsewhere, in Guthlac, v. 150:

*him to ætstælle      ærest arærde*  
*Cristes rode;      þær se cempa oferwon*  
*freccnessa fela;*

and as a place-name *æt ætstealles beorh* in a charter of Cnut; cf. Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, iv. 312. The only translation which will suit all three passages appears to be "position" in the military sense; cf. Waltharius, v. 1103: *tali castro nec non statione locatus*.

press home thy martial suit. Wherefore I trembled for thy fate, for that too fiercely thou didst attack thy warlike adversary on the field of battle. Win honour for thyself by noble deeds and till then may God protect thee. Have no care for that sword; a peerless treasure is vouchsafed to thee to help us in our time of trouble; wherewith thou shalt humble Guthhere's pride, in that he unjustly began the strife against thee. He refused the sword and the casket of treasure with its many rings. Now ringless he shall leave this combat and return to the land of which he has long been lord, or perish here, if he...."

## B.

".....a better [sword] save that one which I too have laid at rest in its jewelled sheath. I know that Theodric

**A 25.** *roce*, phonetic for *geoce*; cf. Andreas, v. 1124, *ecogobz*, etc.

A 20 In support of the emendation *bega leas*, "without either," which is not absolutely necessary, Bugge brings up Lokasenna, xiii.:

"Jó ok armauga mundu ó vesa  
leggja vanr, Bragi."

A 80 fl., cf. Beowulf, v 620 fl. (Comyn)

B 1. The interpretation of this passage is very doubtful. The fragment opens towards the end of a speech by Guthhere, just before the sword is drawn for the last attack. Guthhere is a Dane who prides himself on

Alinn ierik mar baztan      mǫk, 'happiness'

in this case it would be translated as above. For the use of *hydan* in this sense cf. *Homilies of Ælfric* (ed. Thorpe), II. 216, 24,

Crut Act Nine hydan Oet heard ween.

Dagge restores the verse as follows:

[Ne seah ic mid mannum me)ce ðæteran.

- Ic wat þæt hine sohte      Deodric Widian  
 5 selfum onsendan      ond eac sinc micel  
 maðma mid ði mece,      monig oðres mid him  
 golde gegirwan—      iulean genam,  
 þæs ðe hine of nearwum      Niðshades mæg,  
 Welandes bearn,      Widia ut forlet—  
 10 ðurh fifela geweald      forð onette."  
     Waldere maðelode,      wiga ellenrof, —  
 hæfde him on handa      hildefro[f]re  
 guðbilla gripe—      gyddode wordum :  
 "Hwæt ðu huru wendest,      wine Burgenda,  
 15 þæt me Hagenan hand      hilde gefremede  
 ond getwæmde feðewigges?      Feta, gif ðu dyrre,  
 æt ðus heaðuwerigan      hare byrnan.  
 Standeð me her on eaxelum      Ælfheres laf,  
 god ond geapneb,      golde geweorðod,  
 20 ealles unscende      æðelinges reaf  
 to habbanne,      þonne ha[n]d wereð  
 feorhhord feondum;      ne bið fah wið me  
 þonne unsmægas      eft ongynnað,  
 mecum gemetað,      swa ge me dydon.

B 4. MS. ic.      10. MS. gefeald.      12. MS. hildefrore.  
 18. MS. standað.      21. MS. had.      22. MS. he.

B 4. Nonsense as it stands in the MS. Trautmann emends *ic* to *hine* (the sword Mimming).

B 7—10; cf. Witige's speech to Heime in Alpharts Tod, str. 252 ff.:

*Dar an solt du gedenken,      du uez eruelter degen  
 wie ich dir kam ze helfe      unde wiste dir din leben.  
 Daz tet ich zuo Mûtâren,      dâ half ich dir uez nôt,  
 dâ müestestû zewâre      den grimmelichen tût  
 dâ und der von Berne      beide genomen hân  
 wan daz ich in beiden      sô schiere ze helfe kam.*

The whole question of Dietrich's captivity among the giants is treated by Jiriczek, *Deutsche Heldensagen* i. 182–271. The following are the most important passages in MHG. poetry:

1. *Virginal* (Zupitza, *Deutsches Heldenbuch*, v. 1 ff.). Dietrich loses his way near Castle Mutar, where Duke Nitger lives guarded by twelve giants. He is captured by one of these giants and held in close confinement till he wins the favour of Nitger's sister, who lets Hildebrand know of his master's plight. Hildebrand, Witige, Heime and others hasten to his aid; the giants are slain, the castle taken and Dietrich rescued from captivity.

2. *Sigenot* (Zupitza, *D.H.B.* v. 207 ff.). Dietrich is again captured by a giant and rescued by Hildebrand.

3. *Laurin* (Jänicke, *D.H.B.* i. 199 ff.) treats of a captivity of Dietrich among the dwarfs.

A convenient summary of these poems will be found in F. E. Sandbach's *Heroic Saga-Cycle of Dietrich of Bern* (London, 1905).

was minded to send it to Widia himself and much costly treasure with that blade and much beside it deck with gold. Nithhad's kinsman, Widia, the son of Weland, received the reward that had long been due for rescuing him from captivity. Through the giants' domain Theodric hastened forth."

Then spake Waldhere,—in his hand he grasped his trenchant blade, a comfort in the fray—the daring warrior, with defiant words: "Ha, friend of the Burgundians, didst thou deem in very truth that Hagen's hand had done battle with me and brought my days of combat to a close? Fetch, if thou darest, the grey corselet from me who am exhausted by the fray. Here it lies on my shoulders, even the heirloom of Aelfhere, good and broad-bossed and decked with gold, in every wise a glorious garment for a prince to wear, whose hand protects the treasure of his life against his foes. Never will it play me false, when faithless kinsmen return to the attack and beset me with their swords as ye have done.

B 10. *geseald* which does not agree elsewhere about 113  
geseald; f

B 12. " . . . . .  
out that f . . . . .  
Logeman, E.E.T.S. 1888).

B 13 *gufðilla gripe*, abstract for concrete, "anijðend (tot den bouw  
gereo) swaerd" [Cosijn], rather than "a gem of war-swords" (*gripe* = ON.  
*grip*).

B 14. *wine Burgenda*; cf. *Atiakvifa*, xix, *vin Borgunda* (emended to  
*Borgunda* *holtrin* by Gering), see introduction, p. 41.

B 19. *geapneð* has been translated "well-arched" and "crooked-  
ribbed" (B.T.), neither of which epithets is mentioned in  
a corselet. On the o . . . . .  
in the . . . . .

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

. . . . .  
423, for examples f.  
M. Caellus who fell w  
a shield with its boss  
v. 283, so the epithet . . . . .

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
can read *fén of* ; un *wegas*, thou  
where in AS. *Oaga*, the word  
"stung," "point of an arrow" (i . . . . .

- 25 Deah mæg sige syllan      se ðe symle byð  
 recon ond rædfest      ryhta gehwilces,  
 se ðe him to ðam halgan      helpa gelifeð,  
 to Gode gioce,      he þær gearo findeð,  
 gif ða earnunga      ær geðenceð.
- 30 þonne moten wlance      welan britnian  
 æhtum wealdan,      þæt is...."

B 30. MS. nutoten.

Frankish ἀγγων of Agathias, II. 5, and graves of the Merovingian period; cf. too the *tridens* of Waltharius, v. 983 ff. (Althof, *W.P.* II. 382). In this case *mægas* = *mægas*, "warriors" (Diether, *Anglia*, XI. 106).

It were better perhaps to keep the reading *þonne unmægas*, which, if demanding a ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, does fit in with sense and metre. *Unmægas*

Yet victory can be given by Him who is always prompt and regardful of everything that is good. For whosoever trusts in the Holy One for help, in God for succour, finds it ready to his hand, if first he be determined to deserve it. Thus can the great distribute their wealth and rule their possessions: that is....."

may be compared with such forms as *unlonde* (*Wulfisc*, v. 14), "land that is no land," and translated "kinsmen who are no kinsmen."

B 20. *recon*; unless the text be normalised, it is quite unnecessary to amend to *recon*, there being sufficient evidence for *recon* (B.T.).



# FINN

.....[*hor*]nas byrnað næfre.

Hleoþrode þa hearogeong cyning:

"Ne ðis ne dagað eastan, ne her draca ne fleogeð,  
ne her ðisse healle hornas ne byrnað;

5, 6 ac her forþ berað. Fugelas singað,  
gylleð græghama, guðwudu hlynneð,  
scyld scefte oncwýð. Nu scyneð þes mona  
waðol under wolcnum, nu arisað weadæda  
10 ðe ðisne folces nið fremman willað.

Ac onwacnigeaþ nu, wigend mine,  
habbað eowre hlencan, hicgeaþ on ellen,  
windað on orde, wesað on mode."

1. Hickes \*nas.

3. H. eastun.

12. H. habbað eowre landa, hie geaþ on ellen.

1. The fragment opens in the middle of a word; Grein (*Beowulf*, p. 75) supplies [*beorhtre hor*]nas.

2. *hleoprode þa*, a satisfactory half-verse of the E type, though Trautmann and others would reverse the order on the analogy of Andreas, vv. 537, 1360, etc.

*hearogeong cyning*. Following Grundtvig all modern editors emend to *heapogeong*—quite unnecessarily to my mind. *Hearogeong* (for *heorugeong*) is a perfectly admissible form, with the same meaning, whatever that may be, as *heapogeong*, which is likewise a *ἄραξ λεγόμενον*; cf. *heordra* for *heardra* in v. 28.

*cyning*, probably the Hengest of v. 19. He is however styled *þeodnes ðegn* in *Beowulf*, v. 1085. This may be a loose or proleptic usage of *cyning*; cf. Abbo, *de Bello Parisiaco*, l. 38: *Solo rex verbo, sociis tamen imperitabat*; and Chadwick, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, pp. 301 ff. (Cambridge, 1905).

3, 4. Cf. Grottasongr. xix.:

Eld sék brinna	fyr austan borg:
vigspjöll vaka,	þat mun viti kallaþr;
mun her koma	hinig of bragði
ok brenna þó	fyr buþlungi.

For the portent of a fiery dragon, cf. Saxo, Bk vi. (Holder, p. 175), and the Chronicle 793 E, *wæron geseowene fyrenc dracan on þam lyfte fleogende* (before the coming of the Northmen).

5, 6. *ac her forþ berað*. Most editors have assumed a lacuna of at least two half-lines after *berað*. Hence Grein (*Beowulf*, p. 75) would supply *feorhgeniðlan*

*fyrðsearu fuslicu*  
and Bugge (P.B.B. xii. 23),

*fyrðsearu rincas*

*flacre flambogan*.

## FINN

.....Then cried the king young in war, "It is not dawn that glows in the east. There is no dragon flying here, nor are the gables of this hall aflame. But here they are hurrying forth. The birds are singing, the grey-coat is howling, the war-wood is clanging, shield echoing when smitten by the shaft. Now shines the moon through rifts in the clouds; now fearful deeds are afoot that will bring on a pitched battle here. But wake ye now, my warriors, don your corselets, think on your prowess, dash to the van, be of good courage."

*beran ut þræce*

*vinces under roderum,*

and Andreas, v. 1220; also the mod. Eng. use of "bear" in nautical phrases

6, 7. There are several ways of taking this passage:

(1) *fugelas* = "arrows," not elsewhere in A.S., *græghama* = "mail-coat"; cf. *Beowulf*, v. 334, *græge syrcan*, Andreas, v. 129, *gudsearo gullon*, "The arrows are whistling, the mail-coat is rattling"

(2) *fugelas* = "birds of carrion," harbingers of slaughter, as often in A.S. poetry; *græghama* = "wolf"; cf. Exeter Gnome Verses, 151, *wulf se*

v. 430, *þeos geomre lyft*, etc.

"wandering," "erratic"; see

10. *foices mid* in the sense of *tumescere*

12. *Hickes, habbað eovre*  
*eovre Alencan, hiegeah on eller*

*windan on wolene.*

The initial letter of *windað* is slightly different in form from the customary *w* of *Hickes*. Hence Rieger (*Z.f.d.A.* XLVIII. 9) and Klaeber (*E. St.* XXX. 423) read *findað* = *tumescere*, "show your temper", the alliteration would then fall on *orde, onmode*. But cf. v. 27, *wreccen* (*H. wreccen*), where the identical form of *w* is found and initial *f* is out of the question. Moreover *Hickes* represents capital *f* by *D*, even where the mss. have *f*: cf. *Metra* of Boethius, iv. 11, 12 ff. in *Thesaurus*, i. 183 and *Grein-Walker*, III. 7 ff.

14,15 Ða aras mænig goldhladen ðegn, gyrde hine his  
swurde;

ða to dura eodon drihtlice cempa,  
Sigeferð and Eaha hyra sword getugon  
and æt oþrum durum Ordlaf and Guþlaf  
and Hengest sylf hwearf him on laste.

20 Ða gyt Garulf Guðere styrode  
ðæt he swa freolic feorh forman siþe  
to ðære healle durum hyrsta ne bære  
nu hyt niþa heard anyman wolde.  
ac he frægn ofer eal[le] undearninga,  
25 deormod hæleþ, hwa þa duru heolde.  
"Sigeferð is min nama (cweþ he), ic eom Secgena  
leod,

wreccea wide cuð; fæla ic weana gebad,  
heordra hilda. Ðe is gyt her witod  
swæþer ðu sylf to me secean wylle."

30 Ða wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn;  
sceolde cellod bord cenum on handa

22. H. baeran. 24. H. eal. 27. H. wrecen, weuna.  
31. H. sceolde Cetaes bord genumon handa.

14. Apparently there is a half-verse missing here and Sievers (*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxx. 563 ff.), regarding *goldhladen ðegn* as unmetrical, would emend to *goldhladen gumþegn*; cf. be Monna Cræfte, v. 83. Hence Holthausen (*Z.f.d.Ph.* xxvii. 123) proposes

Ða aras [of ræste rumheort] mænig  
goldhladen [gum]þegn.

But, as in Hildebrand, I prefer to print the ms. as prose.

17. *Eaha*: this form with intervocalic *h* is declared impossible by Möller (*ae. Volksepos*, p. 86), who would emend to *Eawa* (the name of Penda's brother in Chronicle, 716 A, 757 A); but cf. *Echha* in *Liber Vitae*, 94, 96 (*Sweet, O.E.T.* p. 155 ff.), *Achcha* in a charter of Wihtried, K. of Kent (*O.E.T.* p. 428) and *Acha* (fem.) in Bede, *H.E.* iii. 6.

18. *durum*, pl. for sing., as regularly in ON. *dyrr*.

*Ordlaf* and *Guþlaf*; cf. the *Oslaf* and *Guðlaf*, who appear as Hnæf's avengers in *Beowulf*, v. 1148 ff. The names *Oddleivus* and *Gunnleivus* are also found in Arngrim Jónsson's epitome of the lost *Skjöldunga saga*, c. iv.; cf. Chadwick, *O.E.N.* p. 52.

19. *Hengest*. Chadwick (*O.E.N.* p. 52) has shown that there is some reason for identifying this Hengest with the conqueror of Kent, the only other person who bears the name.

20 ff. It is just possible that Hickes' reading (with the emendation of *he to he[o]*) may be taken.

"Meanwhile Garulf (a Frisian) was taunting the warlike band (Hengest's men), saying that such noble souls as they should not bear their armour to the hall-door at the first onset, now that a bold warrior (Garulf himself) was bent on spoliation."

[But

Then up rose many a knight bedecked with gold and buckled his sword about him. The lordly champions strode to the door; Sigferth and Eaha drew their swords, and to the other door went Ordlaſ and Guthlaſ, and Hengest himself followed in their wake.

Meanwhile Guthhere was urging Garulf that he, whose life was so precious, should not bear his armour to the door of the hall at the first onset now that a fierce warrior was bent on spoliation. But he like a gallant hero demanded loudly above all the din of battle who it was that held the door. "Sigferth is my name," said he. "I am prince of the Seegan, known as a rover far and wide. Many a hardship, many a fierce battle have I endured. Yet to thee is either lot assured that thou wilt seek at my hands."

Then there was the crash of deadly blows within the hall; the beaked shield in the heroes' hand must needs

But for my own part I am inclined to favour a more radical purge on the lines of Klaeber (*E. St.* xxxix. 307, adopted by Chambers):

*Ja gyt Garulfe Guðere styrde, etc.*

"Meanwhile Guthhere was restraining Garulf (his nephew; cf. Hagano and Patavrid in Waltharius, v. 846; Hildebrand and Wolfhart in Nibelungenlied, str. 2208 ff.), saying that he, whose life was so precious, should not bear his armour to the hall-door at the first onset, now that so bold a warrior (Sigferth) was bent on spoliation; but he (Garulf) ."

23 *hyt*, loose usage for *hle* (*hyrsta*); cf. Beowulf, v. 1703 (Klaeber, *Anglia*, xlviii. 456).

24. *Hickes, ed.* Trautmann (*B.B.* vii. 44) emends to *ealle* on metrical grounds; cf. Beowulf, v. 2929: *sæge ofer ealle*, and Daniel, v. 523

*frægn ofer ealle*

*Swiðmod cyning huxet þæt swefen bode.*

26. *Sigferþ, Seegena leod*, doubtless the *Sæferð* who ruled the *Syegana* in Widsith, v. 31. For the confusion of *Sæ-* and *Sige-*, cf. Sæberht, K. of

" . . . . . "

" . . . . . "

" . . . . . "

support.  
(*cweþ* *he*): the only instance in AS of the parenthetical "said he," so common in Hildebrand and the Heland.

30 Cf. Saxo, Bk ii. (Holder, p. 65):

*Iam curia bellis*

*Concutitur diroque strepunt certamine portae.*

31, perhaps the greatest crux in AS. poetry. Hickes is quite unintelligible; Grein (*Beowulf*, p. 76) emends to

*æscilde cellod bord cenum on handa,*

*banheim berstan,*

comparing Maldon, v. 283, *clufon cellod bord*, where *cellod* probably means "beaked" (Bosworth-Toller; cf. Epinal Gloss 862: *rostrum = neb tel scipes celise*), no unsuitable epithet for an Anglo-Saxon shield. There are many

- banhelm berstan; buruhðelu dynede,  
 oð æt ðære guðe Garulf gecrang  
 ealra ærest eorðbuendra,  
 35 Guðlafes sunu; ymbe hyne godra fæla,  
 †hwearflacra hraer.† Hræfen wandrode  
 sweart and sealobrun, swurdleoma stod,  
 swylce eal Finn[e]sburuh fyrenu wære.  
 Ne gefrægn ic næfre wurplicor æt wera hild  
 40 sixtig sigebeorna sel gebærann,  
 ne næfre swanas hwitne medo sel forgyldan,  
 ðonne Hnæfe guldan his hægstældas.  
 Hig fuhton fif dagas, swa hyra nan ne feol  
 drihtgesiða, ac hig ða duru heoldon.  
 45 Ða gewat him wund hæleð on wæg gangan,  
 sæde þæt his byrne abrocen wære,  
 heresceorpum hror, and eac wæs his helm ðyrl.  
 Ða hine sona frægn folces hyrde  
 hu ða wigend hyra wunda genæson,  
 50 oððe hwæper ðæra hyssa.....

38. H. Finnsburuh.

41. H. swa noc.

44. H. dura.

other suggestions [Trautmann, *B.B.* vii. 46, *cyllod*, "covered with leather," from *cyll*, "a leather pouch"; Jellinek, *P.B.B.* xv. 431, *celed*; cf. *Beowulf*, v. 3022, *gar morgenceald*; *Holthausen ceorlæs* (collect. sg.), later *clæne*, etc.]; but *Grein* still holds the field.

*banhelm* may be taken as a kenning for shield, either:

- (1) *bānhelm* = munimentum adversus occisores (*Sprachschatz*) or
- (2) *bānhelm* = *bānhus-helm*, "protection for the frame," though in similar compounds *ban* = ON. *bein*; e.g. *banbeorgas*, *banryft* = *ocreae*. In either case *berstan* would be intransitive.

"The beaked shield...must needs be shattered."

Bugge, however (*P.B.B.* xii. 26) would emend to *bar-helm*, "boar-helmet," and take *berstan* as transitive, so in Riddle v. 8, and often in Middle English.

"The beaked shield...must needs shatter the boar-helmet"; cf. Tacitus, *Agricola*, c. xxxvi.: *Igitur et Batavi miscere ictus, ferire umbonibus, ora foedare*; and Waltharius, v. 195:

*Sternitur et quaedam pars duro umbone virorum.*

Unfortunately *bār* does not occur in Anglo-Saxon poetry. But cannot *bānhelm* be retained in the sense of "helmet decorated with bones" (horns); cf. the epithets applied to *Heorot* in *Beowulf*, v. 704, *hornreced*, v. 780, *banfah*? This view is quite unobjectionable on philological grounds and is supported by archaeological evidence. Of course there are no such helmets in existence from the Germanic area. Helmets of any description are comparatively rare and, decorated with horns, are found only in representation; e.g. alongside boar-helmets on the bronze plates from *Torslunda*, *Öland* (*Stjerna, Essays on Beowulf*, p. 8); on the silver disc from *Neuwied* (*Althof, Waltharii Poesis*, ii. 398); on the Golden Horn of *Gallehus* and the *Gundestrup bowl* (*Müller, Nordische Altertumskunde*, ii. 155, 165). For

shatter the horned helm. The castle floor reechoed, till in the fray fell Garulf, son of Guthlaf, first of dwellers upon earth, and many a gallant warrior about him;..... The raven hovered dismal with its dusky plumage; the gleam of swords flashed forth as though all Finn's castle were aflame.

Never have I heard of sixty warriors flushed with victory who bore themselves more gallantly nor more honourably in mortal conflict, nor squires who paid a better recompense for shining mead than did his retinue to Hnaef. Five days they fought in such a wise that no man fell out of that knightly band; but still they held the door.

Then departed a wounded hero limping from the fray; he said that his mailcoat, armour of proof, was shattered and pierced likewise was his helm. Him straightway asked the keeper of the host how those warriors survived their wounds, or which of the heroes.....

corrupt again, there is no point in altering *hwitne*.

44. *durn*; probably Hickee misread *u* for *a* in the *ms.*, as in v. 3 *eastun*, v. 27 *weuna*.

47. *herescorþum hror*. Thorpe emends to *herescorþ unhror*, "his armour useless," though it is doubtful whether *unhror* can bear this meaning; cf. however, Chambers, *Beowulf*, p. 162. But the *ms.* reading can be translated "strong as armour" (Bosworth Toller).

48. *folces hyrde*: Finn; cf. the common Homeric expression *πολυκράτης*, "shepherd of the host," applied especially to Agamemnon.

## DEOR

Weland †himbe wurman†      wræces cunnade,  
 anhydig eorl      earfoþa dreag,  
 hæfde him to gesipþe      sorge ond longap,  
 wintercealde wræce;      wean oft onfond,

1. *Weland*, the most celebrated smith of old Teutonic legend, mentioned over and over again in the literature of the middle ages. The references, English, German, Scandinavian and French, are collected by Maurus, *Die Wielandsage*, pp. 7-57 (*Münchener Beiträge*, xxv., Erlangen, 1902); cf. especially King Alfred's Translation of the Metra of Boethius, x. 33:

*Hwær sint nu þæs wisan      Welandes ban  
 þæs goldsmiðes,      þe wæs geo mærost;*

and *Þiðriks saga*, c. 69 (Bertelsen, II. 105):

*Velent er sva frægr um alla norðrhalfo heimsins at sva þyckiaz allir menn mega mest lofa hans hagleic at hveria þa smið er betr er gor en annat smiði, at sa er Volundr at hagleic er gort hevir.*

Hence any weapon of especial excellence was ascribed to Weland; cf. *Beowulf*, v. 455, *Welandes geweorc* (of B.'s corselet); *Waldhere*, A 2 (of the sword *Mimming*); *Waltharius*, v. 965, *Wielandia fabrica* (of a mail-coat), etc.

The story mentioned here is found at length in the Old Norse *Völundarkviða*, one of the earliest of the Edda poems.

Briefly summarised, the story runs as follows: *Völundr*, a mysterious smith, is surprised by *Niðoþr*, king of the *Níarar*, and robbed of a great treasure, including a (magic?) ring. The ring is given by *Niðoþr* to his daughter *Bögvildr* and the smith hamstrung to prevent reprisals. Forced to labour for the king, he seeks an opportunity for revenge, which soon presents itself. Visited in secret by *Niðoþr*'s sons, he slays them both and makes of their bones utensils for the royal table. In the meantime *Bögvildr* has broken her ring and, fearing her father's wrath, she brings it to the smithy for repair. The smith receives her amiably and offers her wine to drink; but the draught is drugged and *Völundr* works his will upon the sleeping princess. Once more in possession of the ring, he regains his magic power and flies away, first announcing what has happened to the king.

An expanded version of the *Völundr* story, owing something to German influence, is found in *Þiðriks saga*, c. 57 ff. (Bertelsen, I. 73 ff.). There *Velent* is affiliated to the giant *Vaði*, the *Wada* of *Widsith*, whereas in *Völundarkviða* itself he is called *visi álfa*, "prince of the elves," in the prose introduction "son of the king of the Finns." Moreover the son of *Bögvildr* and *Völundr*, vaguely hinted at in *Völundarkviða*, plays an important part in *Þiðriks saga*. He is *Viðga*, the *Widia-Wudga* of *Widsith*,

## DEOR

Weland, the steadfast warrior, had experience of persecution; he suffered hardship. As boon companions he had grief and yearning, misery in the cold of winter. He fell on

Inductiva place of some name. Supper for instance (mod. 244. 11. 206) suggests that we should keep the *ms.* reading and translate "in Wermland" (the S. Swedish district of Värmland, which is associated in the Heimskringla, Olafs saga Helga, cc. 77, 181, with the neighbouring Nerke and West Götaland; see v. 14 n.).

4. *winterealle*; twice elsewhere in AS., Andreas, v. 1265, and Ridd. v. 7, where it seems to mean "in the cold of winter"; cf. *Þiðriks saga*, c. 73 (ed. Bertelsen, l. 117):

*Velent mætur at þeir skulu ganga ofgir til smiðjunnar þegar snjó er vírt  
nyfallin. En sveinarnir hirða aldregi hvarf þeir ganga ofgir eða rettur, en*

*Twelfth to the Close of the Sixteenth Century* (ed. by W. C. Hazlitt, London, 1871), l. 63 ff.:

"All the account which the country people are able to give of it is: at this place lived formerly an invisible Smith, and if a traveller's horse had left a shoe upon the road, he had no more to do than to bring the horse to this place with a piece of money, and leaving both there for some little time he might come again and find the money gone but the horse new shod."

A similar story, told of the volcanic Isle of Strongyle, is found in the *Barter of*

of Knox

u. Urge-  
generally  
pp. 1-51 (Grazburg, 1893), and Clarke,  
*Sidelights on Teutonic History*, pp. 201-8 (Cambridge, 1911).



- 5 siþþan hine Niðhad on nede legde,  
 swoncre seonobende on syllan monn.  
 þæs ofereode; þisses swa mæg.  
 Beadohilde ne wæs hyre broþra deap  
 on sefan swa sar swa hyre sylfre þing.  
 10 þæt heo gearolice ongieten hæfde  
 þæt heo eacen wæs; æfre ne meahhte  
 þriste gefencan, hu ymb þæt sceolde.  
 þæs ofereode; þisses swa mæg.  
 We þæt Mæðhilde monge gefrignon  
 15 wurdon grundlease Geates frige,

14. MS. *mæð hilde*.

5. on should be included in the first half-line. An exactly parallel expression is found in Christ and Satan, v. 539:

*þec gelegdon on laðne bend  
 hæðene mid hondum.*

6. *seonobende*; for the use of sinews as ropes, cf. Judges xvi. 7, *mid rapum of sinum geworhte* (A.V. "with seven green withs that were never dried").

For the whole passage, cf. *Völundarkviða*, xiv.:

*Vissi ser á hǫndum hofgar nauþir  
 En á fótum fjǫtur of spentan.*

*Völundr kvæð*:

*"Hverir 'u jǫrfrar þeirs á leggþu  
 bestisíma ok mik bundu."*

Several editors (see Grein-Wülker, i. 278 n.) have wished to read into the stanza the story of the maiming of *Völundr*; cf. the prose between strophes xviii. and xix. of *Vkv.*: *Svá var gert at skornar váru sínar í knesfótum ok settr í holm einu.*

They therefore emend *seonobende* to *seonobenne*, "wound to sinew," and translate "after Nithhad had laid him in bonds (and laid) a supple sinew-wound on a better man." But such emendation is quite unnecessary.

7. *ofereode*, impersonal with gen. of respect; cf. Shipley, *The Genitive case in Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (Baltimore, 1903), pp. 18, 50: Brandl's rendering, (*P.G.* ii. 975), "das ging vorüber, dieses (gehe vorüber) wie es kann," seems unnecessarily strained.

8. *Beadohilde*, the daughter of *Niðhad*; her brothers had been slain and she herself outraged by *Weland*, as can be seen from the ON. *Völundarkviða* and *Þiðriks saga*, c. 78, especially *Völundarkviða* xxxviii.: *Nu gengr Bǫðvildr barni aukin*. Elsewhere her name occurs only as the *Buodell* of the Danish ballad, *Kong Diderik og hans Kæmper*, B 15 (*Grundtvig, Danmarks Gamle Folkeviser*, i. 100, Kjøbenhavn, 1853):

*Werlandt heder min fader,  
 war en smedt well skøn:  
 Buodell hede min moder,  
 en koning-datter wæn.*

The son of *Beadohild* and *Weland* was the *Widia* (*Wudga*) of *Widsith*, v. 124-130, and *Waldhere B.*, v. 4-10, the *Viðga* of *Þiðriks saga*, and the *Wittich* of the *Dietrich cycle* in MHG. literature. He was undoubtedly the *Vidigoia*, "the bravest of the Goths, who fell by the treachery of the Sar-matians," and was celebrated by his people in heroic poetry; cf. *Jordanes, de Origine Actibusque Getarum*, ca. v., xxxiv.

evil days after Nithhad had laid fetters upon him, supple bonds of sinew on a nobler man.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

On Beadohild's mind her brothers' death preyed far less sorely than her own condition, when she clearly perceived that she was with child; she could not bear to think on what must happen.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

Many of us have heard that the Geat's affection for

14. *ms.*      *we þat mæf hlíde monge gefrignon.*

A number of editions insert the words "we þat mæf hlíde monge gefrignon" in the margin, but this is a mistake. The correct text is "we þat mæf hlíde monge gefrignon."

V. 14. *ms.*

*Vaki ek ofraht      víðalouss,  
asna ek minst      sis sunu dauða.*

But elsewhere in AS. *frige* is used for sexual rather than parental love. Besides the story of Nithhad and Widia, the son of Beadohild and Weland (Nidada? and Vidigota in Jordanes) is almost certainly of Gothic origin and little likely to be connected with Sweden (as in Vkr.) in a poem so early as Deor.

With less probability Lawrence (*Mod. Phil.* ix. 23 ff.) argues that it deals with the love of Hild and Heðinn, comparing particularly the version found in Saxo, Bk v.

But the case is far from proven, and it is safer to regard this stanza as alluding to one of those stories, familiar enough to an Anglo-Saxon audience,

which were familiar enough to an Anglo-Saxon audience, and which were familiar enough to an Anglo-Saxon audience.

The name Geat does occur at the head of the West-Saxon and Old English versions of the story.

The Scandinavian story of the god Freyr's love for the giantess Gerðr (found in *Skirnismál*, 24. 25.)

Long as nótt,      langar 'u trær,  
hré of freyyak friari  
Ópt mér mánufr      minni þótti  
an eja hýnðit hólf;

and Gylfaginning, c. xxxvii. : ekki eraf hann, ekki drótt hann; engi þótti,  
at hrepps hana málina) is interesting as a parallel but nothing more.

þæt him seo sorglufu slæp ealle binom  
 þæs ofereode; þisses swa mæg.

Deodric ahte þritig wintra  
 Mæringa burg; þæt wæs monigum cuþ  
 20 þæs ofereode; þisses swa mæg.

We geascodon Eormanrices  
 wylfenne geþoht; ahte wide folc  
 Gotena rices; þæt wæs grim cyning.  
 Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden,  
 25 wean on wenan, wyscte geneahhe  
 þæt þæs cynerices ofercumen wære.  
 þæs ofereode; þisses swa mæg.

16. MS. hi.

18. *Deodric*. With the notable exception of Wilhelm Grimm most authorities have identified Dietrich von Bern, the Theodoric of legend, with the historical king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered Italy from Odovacar and ruled it with great success from 493 to 527. It is certain that he was so identified in Anglo-Saxon literature; for the passages *þæt wæs Theodoricus se cyning þone we nemnaþ* *þeodric* in the *Old English Martyrology* (p. 84, ed. Herzfeld, E.E.T.S.) and *se þeodric wæs Amulinga* in *King Alfred's Old English Translation of Boethius* (p. 7, ed. Sedgfield, Oxford, 1899) equate the historical Theodoric with the hero of popular tradition. Yet there are certain striking differences; for the most notable features of the MHG. Dietrich story, found already in Hildebrand, are the thirty years of exile at the Hannish court and the loss of almost all his knights—which find no counterpart in the life of the historical Theodoric. It seems most probable therefore that the Dietrich of tradition has been credited with adventures, which belong more properly to some older Gothic hero; perhaps his father, Theodemer, whose name indeed is found in one ms. of the Older Edda (e.g. *þjófmár* of *Guprúnarkviða*, III. 3), perhaps the Gensimundus *toto orbe cantabilis* of Cassiodorus; cf. Chadwick, *Heroic Age*, p. 62.

19. *Mæringa burg*. A most striking parallel is to be found on the 10th century Runic stone from Rök in Östergötland, Sweden; cf. Bugge, *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, v. 1 ff., and Stephens, *Handbook of the Old Northern Runic Monuments*, p. 32 ff. (London, 1884):

raih [þ]iaurikn hin þurmuþi  
 stilin flutna [a] strantu hraiþmaran.  
 sitir nu karun a kuta sinum  
 skialti ub fatlaþr skati marika.

"Theodoric the bold was riding,  
 prince of warriors, on the shores of the Gothic sea [Adriatic].  
 He is sitting armed on his steed,  
 decked with a shield, the lord of the Mæringas."

This strophe is supposed to be a description of the equestrian statue of M. Aurelius, ascribed to Theodoric by the barbarians, which stood at Ravenna till removed by Charlemagne to Aachen in 809; cf. Torp, *Ark.f. n. F.* XXIX. 345 ff.

..... a name applied to the Ostrogoths; elsewhere we  
 Gloss *Gothi* = *Meranare*, and in the Latin prologue  
 to Boethius's *Consolation of Boethius* Theodoric is called *rex Mergo-*  
*thorum et Ostrogothorum*.

For the connection between Dietrich and the Tyrolese Meran in MHG.

Maethhild passed all bounds, that his hapless love completely robbed him of his sleep.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

Theodric ruled for thirty years the fortress of the Maeringas; that has become a matter of common knowledge.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

We have learned of Eormanric's ferocious disposition; he held dominion far and wide in the realm of the Goths. A cruel king was he. Many a man sat in the toils of care, anticipating trouble and continually praying for the downfall of his sovereignty.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

literature, cf. Heinzel, *Über die ostgotische Heldensage*, pp. 9 ff. (Wien, 1929); Jiriczek, *D.H.S.* i. 119 ff.

21. *Eormanricus*. According to his contemporary, Ammianus Marcellinus, xiii. 3. 1, Ermenrichus was a great king of the Goths, his empire stretching from the Baltic to the Euxine, who perished by his own hand, despairing of resistance to the Huns, c. 375. After Theodoric he was the most celebrated in tradition of the Gothic kings; but he bears a

the latter role he has

tradition, see Jiriczek, *History*, pp. 232 ff.

the latter role he has

tradition, see Jiriczek, *History*, pp. 232 ff.

the latter role he has

tradition, see Jiriczek, *History*, pp. 232 ff.

- Siteð sorgcearig,      sælum bedæled  
 on sefan sweorceð;      sylfum þinceð  
 30 þæt sy endeleas      earfoða dæl.  
 Mæg þonne gepencan,      þæt geond þas woruld  
 witig dryhten      wendeþ geneahhe,  
 eorle monegum      are gesceawað,  
 wislicne blæd,      sumum weana dæl.  
 35 þæt ic bi me sylfum      secgan wille,  
 þæt ic hwile wæs      Heodeninga scop,  
 dryhtne dyre;      me wæs Deor noma.  
 Ahte ic fela wintra      folgað tilne,  
 holdne hlaford,      oþ þæt Heorrenda nu,  
 40 leoðcræftig monn,      londryht gepah,  
 þæt me eorla hleo      ær gesealde.  
     þæs ofereode;      þisses swa mæg.

30. MS. *earfoða*.

31. Cf. *Wanderer*, v. 58:

*For þon ic geþencan ne mæg      geond þas woruld,  
 for huan modsefa      min ne gesweorce  
 þonne ic eorla lif      eal geondþence;*

a characteristic mood in Anglo-Saxon literature.

36. *Heodeninga scop*: *Heodeningas* = "Heoden and his men," cf. ON. *Hjafningar* in the kenning *Hjafninga reðr*: "battle" (*Skaldsk. c. XLIX.*), and MHG. *Hegelingas* (the form should be *Hetelingas*, but it has been influenced by certain Bavarian place-names; cf. Jiriczek, *Northern Hero-Legends*, p. 184) of the Austrian poem *Kudrun*.

*Hoðinn* and *Hogni*—*Hagena weold Holmrýgum*, *Heoden Glommum* of *Widsith*, v. 21—and the story of their everlasting conflict are known from all parts and all ages of the Scandinavian world, in the *Ragnarsdrápa* of Bragi Boddason, the earliest of Norwegian skalds, in the *Háttalykill* of Rognvaldr, Jarl of the Orkneys (12th cent.), in the Icelandic Prose Edda of Suorri Sturlason and *Sgrílaháttir*, in the Faroese *Sjarðar Kvæði*—where, curiously enough, *Hogni* is confused with his namesake of the Nibelung story—and in a Shetland ballad of 1774 from the isle of Foula. The better-known of these versions are collected and translated by Chambers, *Widsith*, p. 100 ff. In *Kudrun*, however, *Hetele* and *Hagen* are reconciled; cf. Panzer, *Hilde-Gudrun*, passim (Halle, 1901).

He who is anxious and distressed sits bereft of joy, with gloomy thoughts in his heart. Suffering, he deems, will ever be his lot. Still he can reflect that the wise Lord follows very different courses throughout the world; to many a man he gives honour and abiding prosperity, yet nought but misery to some.

• Of myself I will say this much, that once I was minstrel of the Heodeningas, my master's favourite. My name was Deor. For many years I had a goodly office and a generous lord, till now Heorrenda, a skilful bard, has received the estate which the protector of warriors gave to me in days gone by.

*That was surmounted; so can this be.*

27. *Deor.* The name Deor (in the form Diar) occurs in a Kentish charter of 859; cf. Sweet, *O.E.T.* p. 450. It is also found on a coin of Coenwulf of Mercia (796-422); and Aethelwulf of Wessex had a moneyer of that name at Canterbury; cf. Grüber and Keary, *Catalogue of English Coins in the B.M., Anglo-Saxon series*, i. 34, ii. 9 ff. (London, 1897-93).

29. *Heorrenda*, like the Horant of *Kudrun*, is Heoden's minstrel. In the *Prose Edda* (*Skaldsk.* c. xlii.) and *Sörla þáttur*, however, Hjarrandi is become the father of Heðinn, though a tradition of the poet may have survived in the *Hjarrandaljóð* mentioned in *Bósa saga*, c. xii (*F.A.S.* iii. 264).

40. *londryht*; as in *Beowulf*, v. 2836

<i>fære mægþurge</i>	<i>londryhtes mot</i>
<i>íðel hweorfan,</i>	<i>monna mægþurle</i>

seems to mean an "estate" (or the rights over one), granted by the king and revocable at his pleasure; cf. *Widsith*, v. 95:

	<i>he me lond forgeaf</i>
<i>mines fæderes ofel,</i>	<i>frea Myrginga.</i>

## HILDEBRAND

Ik gihorta dat seggen

dat sih urhettun      ænon muotin,

Hildibrant enti Hadubrant,      untar heriun tuem.

Sunufatarungo      iro saro rihtun,

5 garutun se iro gudhamun,      gurtun sih iro suert ana,

helidos ubar [h]ringa;      do sie to dero hiltiu ritun.

Hiltibrant gimahalta, (Heribrantes sunu,)      her uuas

heroro man,

ferāhes frotoro,      her fragen gistuont

fohem uuortum,      [h]wer sin fater wari

10,11 fireo in folche,      "eddo [h]welihhes cnuosles du sis?

ibu du mi enan sages,      ik mi de odre uuet,

chind, in chunincriche:      chud ist mir al irmindeot."

Hadubrant gimahalta,      Hiltibrantes sunu:

15 "Dat sagetun mir      usere liuti,

alte anti frote,      dea érhina warun,

3. MS. *Hildibraht.*

6. MS. *ringa.*

7. MS. *Hiltibraht.*

9. MS. *wer.*

11. MS. *welihhes.*

13. MS. *min.*

1. *Ik gihorta dat seggen*, a regular epic formula in the old Teutonic languages.

2. *urhettun* might be N. pl. of a noun corresponding to AS. *oretta*, or the pret. pl. of a weak verb; cf. Goth. *ushaitjan*.

*ænon*, probably N. pl. of adjective; cf. *Heliand*, v. 13, *énon* (MS. *enan*).

*muotin* has been interpreted as the imperfect subj. of a verb corresponding to OS. *motian*, as the pret. pl. of *muoen*, "bemühen," "bedrängen"; or as the G. sg. of a noun, for which however there appears to be no evidence in OHG. nor OS. But cf. Braune, *Ahd. Lesebuch*, pp. 180-1.

4. *Sunufatarungo*, a representative of a class of nouns—"dvandva compounds"—common in Sanskrit; cf. OS. *gisunfader*, "father and sons" (*Heliand*, v. 1176): AS. *suhtergesfæderan*, "uncle and nephew" (*Beowulf*, v. 1164), etc. It might conceivably be an old dual; otherwise it must be a G. pl. depending on *heriun*. Cf. Braune, p. 181.

## HILDEBRAND

I have heard it said that Hildebrand and Hadubrand challenged each other to single combat between the hosts. Father and son, they set their panoply aright and made their armour ready: the heroes girt their swords above their corselets when they rode to the fray.

Hildebrand spake, the son of Heribrand: he was the older man, the ripier in years. He began to ask in a few brief words who was his father among mortal men, "or of what stock art thou? If, young warrior, thou wilt tell me the name of one man in the kingdom, I shall know the others of myself; for the whole race of men is known to me."

Then spake Hadubrand, the son of Hildebrand: "Our liegemen, full of years and wisdom, who lived in days gone

7. *Heribrantes sunu* extra metrical as in vv. 30, 49, 53.

8. *serakes frotoro*; cf. Maldon, v. 317: *ic eom frod seores*.

9. *sohem wuortum*; cf. Beowulf, v. 2216. *see words cweð*.

[*h*]wer sin fater wari

*firoo in folche*;

v. Orienberger takes *firoo* with *hwer*; cf. *Odyssey*, i. 170: *τίς πάθων ἐπὶ δόρυ*; and *Heland*, v. 4974:

*Frag-lun funda barn,      hwilikes he folkes wari*

"Ni blit thu, etc."

where the same abrupt transition from indirect to direct narrative is found.

But phrases such as *mannu folc*, *helido folk* are common in the *Heland*.

With the whole passage Collitz (*P.H.B.* xxxvi. 366) compares the meeting of Diomedes and Glaucus in *Iliad* vi. 119 ff.

12. in *chunincriche*, probably to be taken with *gnan* as above (Braune)

*Irmin*, "the whole race of men" *Irmin* was used as the first element of compound names.

13. *altir intz frufter*; cf. *Ottfrid*, ii. 12. 24: *altir intz frufter*, and *Beowulf*, v. 2442: *cald end infrad*.



- dat Hiltibrant hætti min fater; ih heittu Hadubrant.  
 Forn her ostar giweit, floh her Otachres nid—  
 hina miti Theotrihhe enti sinero degano filu.  
 20 Her furlaet in lante luttilla sitten  
 prut in bure barn unwahsan,  
 arbeo laosa; he[r] raet ostar hina.  
 Det sid Detrihhe darba gistuontun  
 fateres mines; dat uuas so friuntlaos man.  
 25 Her was Otachre ummet tirri,  
 degano dechisto miti Deotrichhe.  
 Her was eo folches at ente; imo was eo fehta ti leop.  
 Chud was her chonnem mannum.  
 Ni waniu ih iu lib habbe...."  
 30 "†W[et]tu† irmingot" (quad Hildibrant) "obana  
 ab heuane,  
 dat du neo dana halt mit sus sippan man  
 dinc ni gileitos....."  
 Want her do ar arme wuntane bouga  
 cheisuringu gitan, so imo se der chuning gap,  
 35 Huneo truhtin. "Ðat ih dir it nu bi huldi gibu."

18. MS. *giuweit*. 22. MS. *herað ostar hina dð*. 24. MS. *fatereres*.  
 After 26 MS. has *darba gistontun*, repeated mechanically from above, v. 23.  
 30. MS. *W..tu, Hildibraht*.

13. *floh her Otachres nid*; cf. Beowulf, v. 1200: *searoniðas fleah* (MS. *fealh*) *Eormannices*.

It is significant that in Hildebrand, the earliest evidence for Dietrich's exile at the Hunnish court, his enemy is Otacher, Odoacer-Odovacar, the Scyrrian or Tarcilingian leader of *fæderati*, who in 476 deposed Romulus Augustulus, the last Emperor of the West, and reigned in Italy as Patrician till the invasion of Theodoric (489), by whom he was treacherously slain after the fall of Ravenna (493). In the MEG. epics (Dietrichs Flucht, etc.) Otacher's place is filled by Erminrek; cf. Deor, v. 21 n. An intermediate form of the story is found in the Quedlinburg-Würzburg Chronicles (MGH. SS. III. 31, vr. 23) and Ekkehard von Aura (MGH. SS. VI. 130 ff.), where Odovacar is the treacherous counsellor of Ermanric, corresponding to the Sibich of later authorities.

20 ff. Perhaps the most satisfactory way of dealing with this much disputed passage (cf. Braune, p. 182) is to take *prut* with v. Grienberger as *pruti* (Gen.), "in his wife's bower." It can then be translated without difficulty as above.

21. *barn unwahsan*; cf. AS. Genesis, v. 2871: *bearn unweazen*.

23. MS. *dð*, which Braune and others regard as dittography for *Det-rihhe*: v. Grienberger compares with the inorganic *þæt* found in certain AS. charters.

by, have told me that my father's name was Hildebrand. I am called Hadubrand. Long ago he departed towards the east: he fled from the hatred of Odovacar, away with Theodoric and many another of his knights. He left behind his hapless son, bereft of his heritage, a little child in his mother's bower. But he rode away to the east. In after years Theodoric had need of my father; he had lost all his friends—he was exceeding wrathful with Odovacar. The most devoted knight by Theodoric's side, he was ever in the forefront of the host: he always loved the fray. He was famous among men of valour; but I deem he is no longer alive."

"I call to witness the Almighty God from heaven above," quoth Hildebrand, "that never hast thou sought the wager of battle with one so near of kin."

And with that he slipped from his arm the twisted rings wrought of imperial gold, which the king, even the lord of the Huns, had bestowed upon him. "This will I give to thee in earnest of good faith."

29 *dat was so frumtlaoz man*, a figure of speech common in AS. and OS.; cf. Beowulf, v. 11. *þat was god cynig*, etc. It refers to Theodoric rather than to Hildebrand; cf. the prose at the beginning of Guþrúnarkviða þin forna: *þýðfrekr konungr var með Atla ok hafði þar látit flesta alla menn sína*; Kluge, vv. 2061 ff., and Nibelungenlied, str. 2256 ff.

30. *ummet tírrí*; cf. Aasen, Norsk Ordbog, p. 808<sup>b</sup> (Christiania, 1873); *terren* (tírren): *hidsig, vred, opirret*, "hot-headed," "angry," "exasperated" (Kögel).

30 *dehtisto*, generally taken as the superlative of an adj. corresponding to ON. *fekk*, "tractable," "obedient." Kögel (*Geschichte der deutschen Literatur* i. 1. 219) emends to *dehtisto*; cf. OHG. *kideht*: *detotus*. In any case cf. *þíðríska paga*, c. 15 (Bertelsen, i. 81):

*hafa meira*

The twelve  
is the least  
he wissen,"

"rule zum Leugen an."

*obana ab heuane*; cf. Heliant, v. 8799: *obana son radure*

31 *neo dana halt*; cf. Goth. Skeireins, iv. d: *ni þe haldis* (non deire), and Heliant, v. 2613:

Then *halt* *ni* may *thera medun man gimakon fissan*, though the sense is not quite parallel. If copied correctly it has lost its force here as in the AS, *no þy ær fram meakte* (Beowulf, v. 731).

32. *dinc ni geleit*; cf. Veldeke's Enclit, v. 77; *teidine leiden* (v. Grienberger).

33. *wundane bouga*; cf. Beowulf, vv. 1193, 3134: *wunden gold*, Heliant, v. 554: *wundan gold*.

34. *ekkeuings*, an imperial gold coin; cf. AS. *casering*: *drachma*, *didrachma*.

- Hadubrant gima[ha]lta, Hiltibrantes sunu:  
 "Mit geru scal man geba infahan  
 ort widar orte. Du bist dir, alter Hun,  
 ummet spaher; spenis mih mit dinem wortun,  
 40 wili mih dinu speru werpan.  
 Pist also gialtet man, so du ewin inwit fuortos.  
 Dat sagetun mi seolidante  
 westar ubar Wentilsæo, dat inan wic furnam.  
 Tot ist Hiltibrant, Heribrantes suno."  
 45 Hiltibrant gimahalta, Heribrantes suno:  
 "Wela gisihu ih in dinem hrustim,  
 dat du habes heme herron goten,  
 dat du no bi desemo riche reccheo ni wurti."  
 "Welaga nu, waltant got (quad Hiltibrant), wewurt  
 skihit.  
 50 Ih wallota sumaro enti wintro sehstic ur lante,  
 dar man mih eo sçerita in folc sceotantero,  
 so man mir at burc enigeru banun ni gifasta.  
 Nu scal mih suasat chind suertu hauwan,  
 breton mit sinu billiu, eddo ih imo ti banin werdan.  
 55 Doh maht du nu aodlihho, ibu dir din ellen taoc  
 in sus heremo man hrusti giwinnan  
 rauba birahanen, ibu du dar enic reht habes.  
 Der si doh nu argosto (quad Hiltibrant) ostarliuto,

36. MS. *Hadubraht gimalta.*

45. MS. *Hiltibraht.*

57. MS. *bihrahanen.*

37-8. There is perhaps a parallel to this passage in the *Chronicon Norvaliciense*, III. 22, 23, where Algisus, when offered rings on the point of a spear, refuses to trust himself within reach of it, exclaiming: *Si tu cum lancea ea mihi porrigis, et ego ea cum lancea excipio*; cf. too Egilssaga, c. LV.

39. Cf. *Heliant*, v. 1376: *spanan mid is spracu*.

41. For the sequence of ideas, cf. *Þiðriks saga*, c. 400 (Bartelsen, II. 338): *hann hæfir sig slutt fram allan sinn aldr med sæmð oc drengskap oc sua er hann gamall orðinn*.

42. Cf. *Beowulf*, v. 377: *þone sægdon þæt sæliðende*.

43. *Wentilsæo*, "the Vandal Sea," "Mediterranean," a reminiscence of the days of Gaiseric (428-477), when the Vandal fleet terrorised the Mediterranean; cf. *AS. Wendelsæ* in *Elene*, v. 231, Alfred's translation of Orosius, etc.

dat inan wic furnam: cf. *Beowulf*, v. 1080: *wig ealle fornarn Finnes þegnas*.

48 ff. Cf. *Beowulf*, v. 1484 ff.

48. I.e. "You have not lost your lord's favour."

Hadubrand, the son of Hildebrand, replied: "With the spear should one receive a gift, point to point. Thou art of exceeding guile, old Hun. Thou seekest to decoy me with thy words and wilt aim thy spear at me. Thou hast grown old in the practice of treachery. Seafarers who went westwards over the Vandal Sea, have told me that he fell in battle. Dead is Hildebrand, the son of Heribrand."

Then spake Hildebrand, the son of Heribrand.

• • • • •  
 "By thy garb I see full well that thou hast a generous lord at home; thou art no outcast in this land."

"Woe now is me, Almighty God," quoth Hildebrand. "An evil fate is come upon me. Sixty summers and winters have I wandered in exile from my native land and I was ever stationed in the forefront of the host: yet no man dealt me my deathblow before any stronghold. But now mine own son will smite me with his sword, slay me with his brand, or I must be his slayer. Yet now if thy prowess avail thee, thou canst easily win the harness of so old a man, carry off the spoils, if thou hast any right to them. Now were he the craven of the easterners who

49 *wallant got*: cf. AS *weallend god*, OS *walland god*.

50 *sehtic*, i.e. 30 summers and 30 winters, a relic of the counting by seasons (*misseri*). It is worth noting that Wolf-Dietrich was likewise in exile for 30 years; cf. Chadwick, *Heroic Age*, p. 155.

• In *Þiðriks saga*, c. 326 (Bertelsen, II. 331), the exile lasted 32 years.

51. *seotantara*, simply "warriors"; cf. *Beowulf*, v. 1155, etc.

• 52 *banum wi gifastis*; cf. *Elene*, v. 477:

*Ne meakton hie eow dinge deað offorstan.*

53 *sustat*, "own"; cf. AS *swe*, and *Ásmundarsaga Kappabana*, c. ix.

*Lágr far inn vðai sonr at hífði.*

54. *Bretan mit sinu billu*, wk vb, cf. AS *brodrian* (Müllenhoff). For the phrase, cf. *Exodus*, v. 129 *billum abrotan*.

*eddo ik imo si banin werðin*; cf. *Heland*, v. 644:

*hogda im te banin wuerðon,*

and *Beowulf*, v. 547:

*Jeah ðu finum broðrum to banan wurde.*

55 *ðu dar ðin ellen tæoc*, a common phrase in the poetic diction of the all Teutonic languages; cf. *Andreas*, v. 460 *gif his ellen deað*, etc.

56. Cf. *Walibere*, B 17

57. *ðu ðu dar ealc reht habes*, either "if you can make good your claim" or "if you have justice on your side."

58 *estariants*, Huns rather than Ostrogoths, cf. *Ásmundar saga*, where *Hildebrand* is styled *Hlénakppi*.

- der dir nu wiges warne,      nu diu es so wel lustit,  
 60 gudea gimeinun:      niuse de motti,  
 [h]werdar sih hiutu      dero hregilo rumen muotti,  
 erdo desero brunnono      bedero uualtan."  
 Do lettun se ærist      asckim scritan,  
 scarpes scurim,      dat in dem sciltim stont.  
 65 Do stopun tosāmane,      †staimbort† chlūbun,  
 heuwun harmlicco      huitte scilti,  
 unti im iro lintun      luttילו wurtun,  
 giwigan miti wabnum.....

61. MS. *werdar sih dero hiutu, hrumen.*  
*chlūdun.*

65. MS. *stopū, staim bort*

59. *nu āih es so wel lustit*; cf. Otfrid, i. l. 14; *so thih es uuola lustit.*

60. *gudea gimeinun*; cf. Beowulf, v. 2473: *wroht gemæne.*  
*niuse de motti*; cf. Heliand, v. 224: *he niate ef he mōti*; Beowulf, v. 1387: *wyrce se þe mote.*

61. MS. *werdar for hwedar* (AS. *hwæðer*).

A parallel to this passage is to be found in Þiðriks saga, c. 19 (Bertelsen, i. 19): *og berte sa i brott hvarutreggia er meiri madur er og fræknare verdur þa er reynt er* (Kögel).

63. Klaeber, M. L. N. xxi. 110 ff., compares Layamon's Brut, vv. 28322 ff.:

*Summe heo letten ut of scipen*

*Scerpe garen scriþen,*

and emends *asckim* to *ascki*; but the dat. is not absolutely impossible if taken in the sense of "let fly with spears."

Should refuse thee the combat, the duel, since thy heart is set upon it. Let him find out who can which of us this day is doomed to be stripped of his panoply or to win possession of both these corselets."

Then first they launched their spears, their sharp weapons, so that the shields were pierced. Then they strode together, they clove the.....bucklers shrewdly smiting at the white targets until their linden shields, destroyed by the weapons, were of none avail.

64. *scarpen scurim* (for *scurun* perhaps by analogy with *asckim*) in apposition to *asckim*; cf. Heliand, v. 5137:

that man ina weitm-di      wópnes eggim,  
skarpun skurun,

from grave-funds of the period, and the only literary evidence, Gregory of Tours' *Historia Francorum*, ix, 23, is not perhaps very valuable, though for later times there is abundant evidence; cf. Nibelungenlied, str 1610, 2149; Egilssaga, c. lxxviii.

65 Cf. Maldon, v. 223: *forwegen mid his wæpne*.

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Wa, Wb=Waldhere A and B. AS, N, I=Anglo-Saxon, Norwegian and  
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